# The Bombay Gazette

No 10,469—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1882.

## SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. THIBET | 2593 | 400 | W. E. Thomson | 29th Sept. |
| — VENETIA | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 6th Oct. |
| L. GANGES | 4196 | 750 | W. B. Andrews | 13th ,, |
| — MALWA | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 20th ,, |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi, both ways. | Via Brindisi, one way. | Via London, both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class .. | Rs. 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS— | | | |
| First Class .. | Rs. 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOMBARDY | 2726 | 500 | W. E. Breeze | 6th Oct. |
| BRINDISI | 3542 | 550 | G. Lee | 20th ,, |

| Return Tickets are now issued :— | 1st Class. Rs. | 2nd Class. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | 600 | 375 |
| To Colombo and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Madras and back (available for two months) | 210 | 105 |
| To Calcutta and back do. | 3.0 | 165 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months) | 450 | 225 |
| To Hongkong and back (available for three months) | 630 | 390 |
| To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months) | 810 | 6[illegible] |

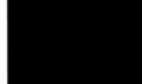
Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| To all Ports of Italy. | | To Marseilles. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I Class .. R 500 | Including wines. | I Class .. R 520 | Including wines. |
| II .. 340 | With | II do. .... 350 | With |
| III .. | food. | III do. .... 155 | food. |

...of charge. ...livered in LONDON ... allowed in the ... charged for at ... rs will leave ...st October, 1882. ...day, 1st Nov., 1882. CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

* The s.s. Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

| | | Calais Route. | Brighton Route |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Genoa. I Class | | R 95 | R 86 |
| ,, ..II do. | | 70 | 58 |
| From Naples. I do. | | 115 | 130 |
| ,, ..II do. | | 105 | 93 |

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS | F. Egger | 2,394 | 450 | 8th Oct. |
| ORION | G. Mahorcich | 3,500 | 550 | 8th Nov. |
| PANDORA (new) | G. Sturli | 3,800 | 550 | 8th Dec. |
| BERENICE (new) | P. Crillovich | 3,500 | 550 | 8th Jan. |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | 375 | 295 | 143 0 |
| To Port Said | 320 | 255 | 131 0 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 122 0 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 8 |

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA (new) | G. Sturli | 3,800 | 550 | 2nd Oct. |
| BERENICE (new) | P. Crillovich | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Nov. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

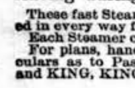
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

| S. S. | Captain | Tons. | H. P. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPEKE HALL | W. Brand | 2,700 | 400 | about 3rd Oct. |
| MERTON HALL | J. Verrill | 4,100 | 500 | To follow. |
| WERNETH HALL | O. Lloyd | 4,000 | 500 | do. |
| WISTOW HALL | T. Collin | 2,700 | 400 | do. |

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

### SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. | | per | keg. |
| Do. | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FO | do. | do. |
| ½ lb. tins | F | in cases of 25 lbs. | per doz bl. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| lb. tins | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| Do. | A W/1 American | do. | do. |
| Do. | U S Rifle | do. | do. |
| Do. | No. 6 Cannister | do. | per case. |

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Apollo Street May 13, 1881.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 28th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 862 Tons, on 1st October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should ... company forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1882.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES
In SILVER JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NOVELTIES
In CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| BAITING NEEDLES. | LEAD SINKERS. |
| CLEARING RINGS. | LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair. |
| DISGORGERS. | |
| FLIES, Artificial. | |
| FLOATS, Cork and Quill. | PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish. |
| GAFF HOOKS. | |
| GIMP and GIMP TRACES. | REELS with secret checks. |
| GUT, Salmon and Trout. | RINGS and KEEPERS. |
| GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble. | RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling. |
| GUT TRACES, single and double. | SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers. |
| | SILK for binding and mounting. |
| HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut. | SPOON BAITS. |
| HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble. | SWIVELS, assorted. |

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BURROUGHS' BEEF & IRON WINE.
BURROUGHS' HAZELINE.
FELLOWS' SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.
KEPLER'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT WITH COD LIVER OIL.
LAWTON'S ABSORBENT COTTON.
McKESSON & ROBBINS OVOID CAPSULED PILLS.

Blue Pills,
Calcium Sulphide,
Calomel Colocynth and Henbane,
Compound Cathartic (U. S. P.),
Ergotine,
Morphia,
Phosphorus, and
Quinine Bisulphate.

WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS.

Ammonium Chloride,
Ammonium Chloride with Borax,
Ammonium Chloride with Chlorate of Potash,
Bicarbonate of Potash,
Bicarbonate of Soda,
Chlorate of Potash,
Chlorate of Potash with Borax,
Peptonic Tablets,
Quinine Bisulphate,
Salicylate of Soda, and
Soda Mint or Neutralising Tablets.

WYETH'S DIALYSED IRON.
NUBIAN BLACKING.
NUBIAN INK PELLETS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Patronised
By H. E. the MARQUIS of RIPON,
VICEROY of INDIA, &c., &c.
WASH NORTONS
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 2nd.
Under the kind patronage and presence of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL
A. CARNEGY.

Plan of Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
PHIL. H. KIRBY, Agent.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Rampart-row, Bombay.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 (seventy-five) per share (being at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum), will be PAID on and after the 26th instant to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the register on the 16th instant, on production of the Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE VOLKARTS UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a RESOLUTION passed at the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on the 22nd September, 1882, a DIVIDEND of Rupees (60) Sixty per share will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart-row, on and after the 2nd proximo to the registered shareholders standing on the Register on the 22nd Sept., 1882, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th Sept., 1882.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

Carbolised Bandages.
Carbolised Gauze.
Carbolised Lint.
Carbolised Wool.
Boric Lint.
Boric Wool.
Eucalyptus Gauze.
Iodoform Gauze.
Salicylic Wool.
Absorbent Lint.
Absorbent Wool.
Oiled Silk Protective.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received at noon in October next at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each for CONTRACTS as specified for 1883-84, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend :—

| Stations | Contracts | Dates |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Tow, Country, under schedule No. 8A. Covering, Dammering, &c., Packages and Drawing off Porter &c. under Schedule No. 11 | On 12th Oct. 1882. |
| Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad | Country Medicines under Schedule No. 9 | On 12th Oct. 1882. |
| | Tinning Cooking Utensils under Schedule No. 12; Stationery and Book-binding under Schedule No. 13 | On 16th Oct. 1882. |
| | Purchase of Litter of Commissariat and Slaughter Cattle under Schedule No. 15; Shoeing Cattle under Schedule No. 17 | On 18th Oct. 1882. |
| Bombay, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Mhow, Neemuch, Hyderabad | Beef and Mutton under Schedule No. 14 | On 16th Oct. 1882. |
| Bombay, Ahmednagar, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Kurrachee | Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter under Schedule No. 10 | On 12th Oct. 1882. |

Forms of tenders and schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contracts.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury, and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, Sept. 19, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of SUGAR under Schedules Nos. 26 and 26 A, POTATOES and VEGETABLES under Schedule No. 27; Tea, &c., under Schedule No. 28, and PURCHASE of CATTLE and SHEEP OFFALS, &c., under Schedule No. 29; and MUTTON, PROVISIONS, &c., under Schedule No. 1 for Perim, to the Commissariat Department at Aden, for the year 1883, except for Potatoes which will be for the year 1883-84.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Aden up to 10½ a.m., local time, and at Bombay at 1 p.m., for supplies as per Schedule Nos. 26, 26 A., 28 and 1 for Perim on 18th October, 1882, and for supplies as per Schedules Nos. 27 and 29 on 24th idem, when they will be opened and rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Forms of tenders and Schedules, with further particulars can be had on application at either of the above Offices.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt, viz. 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security on acceptance of the tender must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Paper to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury, and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, Sept. 18, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7 and 9 Church-gate-street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October next, at 4 p. m. (Bombay time), for the purpose of passing the following Resolutions :—

That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 4,25,000 to Rs. 500,000 by the issue of 600 new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each.

That tenders be invited from shareholders of the Company for the purchase of the said new issue, and the Directors be authorized to allot the same to tenderers in such proportion as they think fit.

That tenders be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 per share, and the shares be fully paid for on allotment. If no shares be allotted, the deposit to be returned.

That if in the opinion of the Directors the rates tendered for all or any of the said issue be insufficient, that the Directors be at liberty to reject such tenders as they think fit.

That on and after the sixth day of October instant the Directors be at liberty to sell and dispose off in such manner to such persons and at such prices (being not less than the nominal par value) all shares not then tendered for or allotted to tenderers.

That all premiums to be received on the sale of the said new issue be credited to the reserve account of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTE.—Tenders accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 per share may be now sent in by shareholders to the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, and if the above Resolutions are not passed the deposit will be returned.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, BOMBAY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 4th Proximo, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Sanction to be asked to a grant of Rs. 1,128-12-0 for additional cost of calves for vaccine purposes.
2. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made by the Council from 23rd June to 22nd instant, inclusive, amounting to Rs. 70,267-10-7.
3. Appointment of a member of the Committee selected to report on the cost of house connections.
4. Town Councils Resolution, forwarding Health Officer's Reports for the 1st and 2nd Quarters of 1882, and drawing attention to Dr. Blanc's suggestion that the Corporation should be asked to make provision in the next Budget for the maintenance of medical officers in the most crowded districts of the city, whose services shall be given gratuitously to the poor, and who shall be authorised to distribute medicines to indigent patients, free of cost.
5. Petition from residents of Tardeo-road, complaining of the deposit of Town sweepings on the Tardeo Flats, requesting that the practise may be put a stop and that the Municipality will fill up the space of low lying ground between the reclaimed ground and the applicants' houses.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 25th Sept., 1882.

The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 4th Proximo, at 4 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay Municipal Offices, 25th Sept., 1882.

## GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

# NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand...... | Cash per doz. | Qts. | Rs. 50 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. | ...... ,, do. | Pts. | ,, 26 | 8 |

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR Messrs. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

# TRAVELLERS' HOLD-ALLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

# ASQUITH AND LORD,

BOMBAY.

## SPECIALTIES FOR 1882-83.

# CRAVATS, COLLARS, BRACES,

FITTED WITH THE MOST APPROVED FASTENINGS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Knot Scarfs, in great variety, all the new Shapes and Colours | | Rs. 2 0 to | Rs. 3 0 |
| Pin Scarfs, with renewing Knots, &c. | | 2 8 to | 3 8 |
| Made Bows, all Colours | | 1 0 to | 2 4 |
| Cambric Scarfs, one hundred Patterns of the latest designs | each. | 1 0 | |
| Folded Ties, do. do. do. | per doz. | 6 0 | |
| French Braces | | 1 8 to | 2 0 |
| The New American Brace, Argosy | | 2 8 to | 3 12 |
| Three-fold Linen Collars, all the latest Shapes | per doz. | 6 12 | |

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

# HOAR & CO., 13, Rampart-Row, BOMBAY.

## OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs. Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

| Cash. Rs. | | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 22 | ... Old Vatted Glenlivet ... | 23 |
| 26 | ... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ... | 28 |

# PIANOFORTES.

AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE OR ON THE 12 MONTHS PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Cash Rs. 850.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Cash Rs. 1,100.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 1,750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut. Cash Rs 650.

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Cash Rs. 650.

THE NEW DRAWING-ROOM COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Cash Rs. 450.

*N.B.*—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

# C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones | Rs. | 75 to 840 |
| Do. 3 stones, gipsey set | ,, | 65 to 350 |
| single stone | ,, | 50 to 1150 |
| Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones | ,, | 100 to 400 |
| Ruby, do. do. | ,, | 35 to 450 |
| Do. single stone | ,, | 50 to 475 |
| Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones | ,, | 60 to 225 |
| Do. single stone | ,, | 40 to 300 |
| Diamond and 2 Emeralds | ,, | 90 to 370 |
| Do. and 2 Rubies | ,, | 65 to 350 |
| Emerald and 2 Diamonds | ,, | 85 to 350 |
| Ruby and 2 Diamonds | ,, | 75 to 470 |
| Five pearl, half-hoops | ,, | 30 to 175 |
| Three pearls, set sparks | ,, | 40 to 130 |
| Five turquoises, half-hoop | ,, | 25 to 160 |
| Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones | ,, | 80 to 210 |

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings | Rs. | 15 to 85 |
| Lady's signet rings | ,, | 22 to 36 |
| Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs | ,, | 13 to [illegible] |
| All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c. | ,, | 18 [illegible] |
| Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness | ,, | |

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes ...

Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils

ALL RINGS STAMPE[D] ...

"Souvenir," "Mizpah," "... and other special Rings, i... order ...

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mo... devices cut on stones or solid gold sig...

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ART...

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. M...

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, Ld., are prepared to take on a few steady young men, Native and European, as APPRENTICES for a term of three months in the Electricians Department. On the expiration of this term, appointments will be found on the salaried staff of the Company for those who are deemed best suited. Apply at the offices of the Company.

N. B.—All applications must be supported by testimonials or letters of introduction.

"CHAPORE ESTATE."
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
Sold in original packets of one pound.

| | |
|---|---|
| Orange Pekoe | Rs. 1 12 per lb. |
| Universal Family Mixture | ,, 1 4 ,, |

THE above TEAS are of excellent quality, unadulterated and of agreeable aroma and taste, appreciated by all who use them. A Trial Order is solicited by the Undersigned.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING PULMONIC BALM

HAS already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

"I am thankful to say that after using a few doses of your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) the child was much better, and is now in a fair way of recovery."

"She has found it most efficacious . . Invaluable remedy for all who suffer from coughs or affections of the lungs."

"At last I gave your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) and now he is better. There is much of cold here in these days, but fortunately he has no such attacks."

Per bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURES HEADACHE IN 5 MINUTES.
CURES NEURALGIA IN 5 MINUTES.
RESTORES THE HAIR;
PREVENTS BALDNESS.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES.
THE CREAM OF ALL LIFE IS ELECTRICITY.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTROPATHIC SOCKS.
DR. SCOTT'S
LONDON GALVANIC GENERATORS.

AGENTS:
B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Packets containing 500 sheets,
Net Re. 1-4 per packet.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS,
A GENUINE SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Small Bottles | As. 14 net. |
| Large Bottles | Re. 1 8 ,, |

MAY BE HAD FROM
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HUNDREDS of our SEWING MACHINES are now in use all over India, and are giving *entire satisfaction*. They are acknowledged by all to be the *best*. We guarantee them to be *far superior* to the "Singer" or any other machine *extant*. H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The best in the World noted for simplicity, durability, and portability. No *second-hand Machines* sent out of this office. For cash or on monthly payments. The Singer Manufacturing Company, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

"LONDON TIFFIN" ROOMS.—A really good Tiffin, Re. 1. No. extras charged.

WANTED, a MISTREE who understands English and has been accustomed to Mill work. Address "A. B.," *Times of India* Office.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS with board in a pleasantly situated upperstoried Bungalow. For particulars apply to "C.," care of this paper.

BOATS.—For sale, two teak GIGS 25 feet long and jolly-boat and copper fastened fittings complete, Apply Commander steamer "Iris" Bombay Harbour.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, SHOES, REGULATION BALLS, NETS, &c., of the best make to be had at BARTON & Co. Church-gate-street, Bomb...

NEW GOODS ARRIVED at Noor Mahomed and ... Meadow-street. Fancy Tweeds, Angolas, Hon... Scotch Tweeds, Bathing Drawers, Blankets, Tow...

MRS. PRYER has the pleasure to announce ... VAL per s. s. Ancona of the latest ... Millinery, Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, ... Meadow-street.

HUNYADI JANOS, FRIE... VICHY and PULLNA, natu... the Pharmacy of B. Phillips a... street.

B. PHILLIPS & C... bottle of your COU... have ever used. Per ... Chemists, 17, Church-g...

## NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER Books of this Bank will be CLOSED from this date to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 30th June last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or six shillings and three pence per share, and will be payable on or after the 30th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 21st instant.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

IN anticipation of a TEMPORARY BRIDGE being ERECTED over the POORNA RIVER, situated between Nowsaree and Maroli Stations in about ten days, Goods Traffic of every description, not of a perishable nature, will, for the convenience of the public, be received on and after MONDAY next, the 25th instant, and be loaded upon waggons ready to be passed over the Bridge when finished.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September, 1882.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Limited.

BONUS AND DIVIDEND TO 1881.

BONUS WARRANTS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO *POLICY-HOLDERS* UNDER CURRENT AND LAPSED POLICIES, THE LATTER RECEIVING ON THE POSITIVE NOTES EXTANT. The Bonus on each Assurance amounts to Rs. 5-8 for Rs. 1,000 for each year in force. Dividend Warrants at per cent. per annum are also ready for issue to Indian *Shareholders*.

All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A. B. ANTRAM, Esquire, Manager in India, 104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

PELLY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882, WILL BE PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34 Elphinstone-ircle, Fort, to the Shareholders as registered on this date.

For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

J. S. KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent
By JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
His Attornies.

Bombay, September 21, 1882.

ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS.

MANUFACTURED specially for the undersigned for British and Native TROOPS, POLICE, SHOOTING, &c., of the very best quality, at moderate prices.

Commanding Officers, Superintendents of Police, and others are requested to send for samples. These boots are far cheaper in the long run to soldiers and Sepoys than local makes.

REGULATION BROWN BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, POLICE, AND DOMESTIC USE. These Blankets will be found to be of excellent value.

ARMY, CIVIL, and GENERAL AGENCY and BANKING TRANSACTED.

SOCKS for TROOPS, European and native, strong and comfortable. Prices moderate.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Agents and Bankers.

London, 27, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church-gate-street, on SATURDAY, the 30th September, at 4 P. M., Bombay time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd September to 3rd October, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1882.

"MAGIC IS THE WORD."
SMELLS VANISH.
CURES
ALL AND EVERY KIND OF
SKIN DISEASE IN MAN OR ANIMALS,
MANGE,
BARSATI THRUSH,
DISEASED FROGS (IN HORSES),
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.
NO STABLE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY OF
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.
OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TO BE HAD:
BOMBAY :—TREACHER & CO; KEMP & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.; M. RENNARD; JAMES PEARSE; BARTON & CO.; W. J. ESSAI; D. FERNANDES & CO.; and B. S. MADON & CO.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

NOTICE.
THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, situate, No. 18, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1882, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 9th September, 1882 :—

1. That the Company do accept the resignation by Messrs. John Gordon and Co. of their office of Agents of the Company on the terms that such resignation shall take effect upon the confirmation of this Resolution in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, applicable to the passing of special Resolutions, and that Article 107 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following Article be substituted in lieu thereof :—

"The partners who at present constitute or who may hereafter constitute the firm of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons, and Co. shall be the Agents of the Company, and their remuneration as such Agents as aforesaid shall be a commission of one-quarter anna per pound avoirdupois on all yarn and cloth manufactured and sold by the Company, and a commission of 2½ per cent. on the proceeds of sale of all other articles and things sold by the Company; a[nd] the Company do hereby approve, adopt, and confirm ... agreement bearing date the 31st day of August, ... made between John Gordon and Co., the Agents ... Gordon Mills, Limited, for and on behalf of th... Mills, Limited, of the first part, the said Jo... and Co., of the second part, Dinshaw Ma... of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, Esq., of ... Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey of Bombay, Kh... inhabitant, Esq., of the fourth part, Jo... bay, European inhabitant, Esq., of th... shaw Manockjee Mulla, of Bomba... Esq., of the sixth part, and D. M. ... the seventh part."

2. That Article 83 of the A... the Company be amended by ... figures "Rs. 15," and substit... by striking out the letters ... stituting therefor "Rs. ...

3. [T]hat Article 106 ... the Company be a... "and sealed."

Bombay, ...

NOTI[CE] ... D...

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25.

SATURDAY'S telegrams from home delivered this morning report few movements of any importance in which Bombay markets are concerned, and to-day being further a Parsee holiday, for which the share-bazaar has been closed, there has been only a limited extent of business passing.

Consols in London are still quoted at 100⅛, and in other stocks and Indian Bank shares no movement is reported.

Linseed comes unchanged, and Rapeseed is still firm, with a further partial advance of 3d. to 6d. per quarter. Wheat, as we have heard for some time past through private channels, is weak and declining. Liverpool prices are nominally unaltered, but in London Calcutta sorts are again partially 6d. per quarter lower.

In the Liverpool Cotton market the tone at the close on Saturday was reported unchanged, and no alteration is made in prices. The day's sales, however, are only put at 5,000 bales, including 800 Surats, and it is evident that buyers are doing all they can to keep out of the market at the moment. The scarcity of Americans, however, will become more marked during the coming month, and it remains to be seen whether Spinners are sufficiently well provided to continue their Conservative policy for any length of time. The New York telegram of Saturday makes no change in prices either ready or forward. The receipts give the following comparisons :—

| | 1882 | 1881 | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday's receipts | 16,000 | 16,000 | 23,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. | 176,000 | 305,000 | 313,000 |

The Bank of Bombay return for the Week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. | Inc. Rs. | 639,156 |
| Do. do. Branches | Inc. ,, | 2,47,965 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. ,, | 14,54,983 |
| Government and other Authorised Securities | Dec. ,, | 11,512 |
| Loans | Inc. ,, | 27,669 |
| Bills Discounted | Inc. ,, | 4,30,332 |
| Cash with Correspondents | Inc. ,, | 31,737 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. ,, | 17,69,944 |

This steady increase in the amount of cash held by the bank, exhibits more clearly than anything else the extreme dulness of our export trade, and for another six weeks or two months at least it is evident no increase in the value of money need be anticipated.

EXCHANGE has ruled very quiet to-day with no change in rates, although the tendency so far, as is indicated, seems towards greater ease. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | | | 1s. 7 31-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | | | 1s. 7 15-16d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months sight | | | 1s. 8 7-32d. | ,, |
| Credits | 3 | ,, ,, | 1s. 8 5-16d. | ,, |
| Documents | 3 | ,, ,, | 1s. 8 11-32d. | ,, |
| Francs | 3 | ,, ,, | 2·14½ | |

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at ⅛ premium for demand 1 7-16 discount for 60 days' sight.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there has not been much doing, but if anything the tone is a trifle steadier. Fours are stlil quoted at Rs. 99¾, but Fours-and-a-half have recovered to Rs. 106⅛, at which business has been done

The SHARE MARKET has been closed to-day for the holidays.

In COTTON there has been some litte buying for export chiefly of Faizpore at a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but otherwise rates are unchanged.

SEEDS AND WHEAT may be called firm at former figures, but supplies are very limited.

FREIGHTS are dull. The s. s. Kharos, has been fixed for Liverpool direct at 22s.-6d. Wheat and 25s. Measurement, by speculators against previous engagements, and the Menzaleh has booked about 2,000 tons Wheat for Malta at 22s.-6d. per ton. About 20,000 tons of steamers are now here disengaged, and in the face of this and transports to arrive there is no enqury whatever forward.

In IMPORTS there is nothing at all doing, and no transactions worthy of notice are reported.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 23rd September, as compared with the statement of 16th September :—

| LIABITIES. | Sept, 16. Rs. | Sept. 23. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 23,75,000 | 23,75,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 27,82,589 | 34,21,745 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 12,54,050 | 15,01,745 |
| Other Deposits | 2,44,68,702 | 2,59,23,685 |
| [illegible] Bills | 13,357 | 10,436 |
| [illegible] Credits, undrawn | 6,04,787 | 5,03,738 |
| | 4,14,95,485 | 4,37,36,349 |
| [illegible] | 54,11,804 | 54,00,292 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 10,03,683 |
| Cash [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ramleh, 1,511 tons, Captain G. A. Cunningham, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Mertan Hall, 2,646 tons, Captain J. Verrill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Booldana, 2,133 tons Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Anerley, 1,256 tons, Captain F. G. Strachan, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamsr Topeze, 1,265 tons, Captain F. W. Gray, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Cardiff (23rd Aug.), brought a cargo of 2,147 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Maccloch Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. H. Taylor, Miss Annie Swete, Mr. J. F. Sterk, Mr. De Gilmour, Mr. Mahoomer, one native, Mrs. C. Dalal, girl, and infant, A gentleman, Sergent Wilson, and 104 deck.

### ARRIVAL.

| Sept. | Vessels. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Burmah (s) | Cave | Kurrachee, Sept. 22. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessels | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Ramleh (s) | Cunningham | Calcutta. |
| | Merton Hall (s) | Verrill | Do. |
| | Anerley (s) | Strachan | Rangoon. |
| | Booldana (s) | Turner | Calcutta. |

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Menzaleh, to Malta, Marseilles, London, &c.
,, Thibet, to London, &c.
,, Kairos, to Liverpool.
,, Shelley, to Jeddah, &c.
,, Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.
,, Oriental, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Sicily, to Liverpool.

### [illegible]LY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

[illegible] drums spirit of wine, Gangandass Nag-[illegible]

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]rks, Rogers & Co. ; 50 cases stout, [illegible] ; 885 bundles steel hoops, Ram-[illegible] Co. ; 15 cases glassware, Jaffer [illegible] stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee. [illegible] D. H. Clama, & Co.

[illegible]NDON.

[illegible]bhoy Cowasjee ; 16 cases [illegible]e Mooljee and Co. ; 12 [illegible]nd Co. ; 4 cases me [illegible] and Co. ; 2 cases [illegible] barrels beer, Jam-[illegible]ologne, John S. [illegible] Brothers ; 6 [illegible]don and Co. ; [illegible]n ; 100 kegs [illegible]owder, F. [illegible]olkart

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Robinson, Major, R. A., on leave, from Poona.
Smith, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Rawlinson, Capt., S. C., on leave, from Kamptee.
Nicolas, Major, R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 24.

Neeld, Capt., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Herbert, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Taylor, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Mhow.
Neill, Maj., C. I. Horse, on leave, from Central India.
Hughes, Lieut., C. I. Horse, on leave from Central India.
Daly, Lieut., C. I. Horse, on leave, from Central India.
Watson, Lieut., C. I. Horse, on leave, from Central India.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Caldecott, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Central India.
Elliot, Capt., Qr.-Mr.-Genl., on leave, from Poona.
Chapman, Lieut., 25th Bombay N. L. I., on duty, from Bhooj.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Nicolas, Major, R. A., to rejoin, to Quetta.

SEPTEMEBER 25.

Elliot, Capt., Qr.-Mr.-Genl., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, September 25.

1. There will be parade in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 27th inst., at 9 p.m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be drill on the Esplanade in front of the Head-quarters every morning until further orders at 6-30 o'clock (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, September 15.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st N. I.—Lieut. D. W. Hickman, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Morris, seconded.

2nd N. I.—Lieut. C. J. Corfield, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Monypenny, deceased.

4th N. I.—Lieut. J. M. Fleming, supernumerary on the establishment 22nd N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Shaw, confirmed in his appointment in the Comst. Dept.

6th N. I.—Lieut. G. P. Ranken, supernnmerary on the establishment 24th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Birch, promoted.

10th N. I.—Lieut. G. S. Ommanney, supernumerary on the establishment 26th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Hingston, seconded.

11th N. I.—Lieut. B. W. Cracroft, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Schalch, seconded.

12th N. I.—Lieut. H. Hamilton, Leinster Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 1st Sept. 1882.

17th N. I.—Lieut. A. W. Brooke, supernumerary on the establishment 39th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Bellers, vacated on transfer to the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

21st N. I.—Lieut. W. Giles, supernumerary on the establishment of the 16th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, to complete establishment to strengh authorized by G. G. O. 210 of 1882.

Lieut. C. M. Edwards, supernumerary on the establishment of the 3rd N. I to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Leslie, seconded.

28th N. I.—Lieut. F. W. Repton, supernumerary on the establishment of the 9th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Porter, seconded.

29th N. I.—Lieut T. H. Bairnsfather, supernumerary on the establishment 21st N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Voyle, promoted.

30th N. I.—Lieut. W. E. Hill, supernumerary on the establishment of the 18th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Young, seconded.

38th N. I.—Lieut H. R. Browne, supernumerary on the eastablishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Goldney, seconded.

40th N. I.—Lieut G. S. Goldsmid, supernumerary on the establishment 8th N. I., to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Hutchinson, seconded.

Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards, that Col. G. H. J. A. Fraser, R. A., will be placed upon the unemployed full pay list from the 30th Sept. 1882, that officer is permitted to proceed to England after that date.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for rank of Major:—

Major H. L. Dundas, East Yorkshire Regt.

Capt. F. Beaufort, No. 8 Baty. 1st Bgde. Cinque Ports Division R. A., having been ordered by the Horse Guards, War Office, to join the Staff College, his name is to be expunged from the list of officers directed to proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. F. E. C. H. Gordon-Cumming, Cheshire Regt., is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battn. of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieut. C. E. Coghill, R. A., is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Morar for duty with R. Baty. 3rd Bgde.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. H. A. Sawyer, Bengal S. C. a is directed to proceed to England to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on 1st Feb. 1883.

With the sanction of Govt, the following order is confirmed :—

By Bgdr. Genl O. V. Tanner, C. B., commanding at Suez, dated 10th Augt., appointing Major A. F. Hamilton, R. Engrs., to be Field Engr., and to act as Comdg R. E., until the arrival of Col J. Browne, C. S. I. and Lieut. W. D. Lindley, and H. E. Goodwyn, R. Engrs., to be Asst. Field Engrs.

Major A. K. Seacome, R. A., is granted leave, pending retirement from the service, from 11th Aug. to 14th Oct., thence to England from date of embarkation.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

R. Engrs.—Major S. W. Jenner, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

2nd Battn. Scottish Rifles.—Capt G. R. Heathcote, for six months, on medical certificate.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette.*)

In supersession of Notification No. 2727, dated 9th Aug., 1882, Mr. J. Quin, C.S., Offg. Commr. Fyzabad Div., privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days from 27th Aug., 1882.

Mr. J. H. Twigg, Magte. and Collr., Hamirpur, privilege leave for 19 days, from 12th Sept. 1882.

Mr. J. W. Muir, Offg. Jt. Magis., Meerut, privilege leave for 1 month, from 15th Sept. 1882.

Mr. J. L. Denniston, Offg. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Farukhabad, privilege leave for 1 month and 7 days, from 15th Oct. 1882.

Mr. W. C. Wood, Depy. Comsr., Hardoi, privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days, from 15th Sept. 1882.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr. is pleased to permit Mr. C. W. P. Watts, Offg. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Agra, to avail himself of the ensuing Dasehra vacation.

Mr. W. H. L. Impey. Asst. Magte. and Collr., Cawnpore, to officiate us Magis. and Collr., Hamirpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. Wigg, or until further orders.

Mr. H. C. Irwin, Asst. Comsr., Sitapur, to officiate as Depy. Comsr., Hardoi, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Wood, or until further orders.

Mr. H. G. Pearse, Offg. Jt. Magte., from Bulandshare to Meerut.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY BRANCH

Mr. F. E. Braham, Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, attached to the Bareilly Pilibhit Railway, is transferred to the Second or Sikandra Rao Div. of the Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway Extension, vice Mr. G. V. Martyn, Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, posted to the charge of the Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway, Section 1.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SUNDAY, the First of October, 1882, the following ALTERATIONS of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service will take effect upon this Railway, namely :—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 8-0 a.m. for Poona will leave at the same time, but will not stop at some of the intermediate Stations, and will arrive at Poona at 2-30 p.m. instead of at 3-0 p.m.

SECOND.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay at 9-45 a.m., will leave at 10-45 a.m. instead, and arrive at Poona at 6-30 instead of at 5-30 p.m.

THIRD.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Poona at 9-0 a.m., will leave as at present, but will not stop at some of the intermediate Stations, and will arrive in Bombay at 1-30 instead of at 4-45 p.m.

FOURTH.—The present Up Passenger Train from Poona at 12-40 p.m. will start at 12-0 noon, and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 instead of at 7-40 p.m.

FIFTH.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Bombay [illegible]-0 a.m., and arriving at Poona at 2-25 p.m., and the [illegible] Mixed Train leaving Poona at 1-55 p.m., and arriving [illegible]mbay at 11-20 p.m., will be discontinued.

[illegible].—A new Passenger Train will leave Bombay at [illegible] and arrive in Poona at 7-20 a.m. on the follow-[illegible]

[illegible]—And a new Passenger Train will leave [illegible] p.m., and arrive in Bombay at 7-15 the fol-[illegible]

[illegible] present Mixed Trains between Poona and [illegible]ltered, so as to run in connection with [illegible] The Down Mixed will leave Poona at [illegible]t Raichur at 7-45 on the following [illegible] Mixed will leave Raichur at 8-30 p.m, [illegible]-25 p.m. on the following day.

[illegible]nger Train now leaving Jabalpur [illegible] at 9-30 a.m. instead, and will [illegible]stead of at 9-15 p.m. on the fol-[illegible]

[illegible] of Passengers proceeding [illegible]sseng[illegible]rain will leave [illegible]m., and an [illegible]n Bom-[illegible]


SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR next consignment of these celebrated PIANOS, which will be unusually large, owing to the increasing demand, is expected on the 21th instant, and orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Plain square Piano | Rs. 750 |
| Sympathetic square | ,, 825 |
| Semi-grand, on three legs | ,, 1,375 |

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

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OPTICIANS TO THE
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SURGEONS IN INDIA.
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LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PUDUMJEE—September 24, at Poona, the wife of Sorabjee Pudumjee, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

WISEMAN—September 21, at Boree-bunder, the wife of Alexander Brown Wiseman, Foreman Shipwright, Fraser and Miller, Carnac Iron Works, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAREY—September 21, at Bellary, the wife of Sub-Conductor Thomas George Carey, of a son.

DEATH.

FREEMAN—September 18, at Calcutta, Thomas William Freeman, aged 40 years.

CHATTERJEE—September 17. at Cuttack, Reuben, infant son of Surgeon N. Chatterjee, 7th Regt., M. N. I., aged 1 month and 15 days.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"KPO NSPT MYPIRENTE."—Please send your name and address.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1882.

THE State entry of the Khedive into his capital is the first of the pageants which are to celebrate the British victory in Egypt. The previous disposition of the population of Cairo was not over-friendly towards the British, but perhaps yesterday's display, coupled with the parade of the cavalry through the Arab quarter, will keep all feelings of hostility in check for some time to come. The entry of Tewfik Pasha between files of British troops establishes the final supremacy of European influence in Egypt. There appears, indeed, something like ostentation in proclaiming the fact to Egyptians and the world. As it is British bayonets that reconquered his territory, so will it be British power which will maintain him in his present position. For this reason even isolated expressions of native feelings are to be welcomed as affording some indication of the prevailing ideas among the Egyptian people. The population was at first reported to be obsequious, and there is no reason to suppose that the agriculturists should harbour feelings of resentment against us. It is evident, however, that among the Arabs of the towns there are elements of disturbance which can only be restrained by the wholesome exercise of force. There is the further disquieting circumstance that the black garrison of Damietta have escaped armed, and after having plundered the magazines and treasury. The troops under Abdallal numbered 5,000 men, and were said to be good fighters. Their conduct proves that they possess a considerable amount of determination. If these men hold together, they may gather some of the fragments of Arabi's broken army about them, and, unless speedily captured, might give a great deal of trouble, more particularly if they make good their escape to Upper Egypt. It can hardly be supposed that they cherish any particular loyalty towards Arabi, or indeed anybody in particular. But even if their refractory conduct had no nobler motive than loot or dread of the conqueror, their presence in Egypt is excessively inconvenient. It is not safe to speculate on the return of the troops so long as a force of this character is at liberty. Our Simla correspondent informs us that "nothing decisive has been settled regarding the return of the Indian troops." It is evident that Sir Garnet Wolseley is not anxious to part with a contingent which rendered such excellent service, and which is so peculiarly adapted for repressing any out[illegible]aks in Upper Egypt. Sir Garnet appears to [illegible] impressed this upon the Indian Govern[illegible] r not only will the latter be guided by [illegible]al's opinion, but it is specifically men[illegible] the early return of the Contingent [illegible] to the state of Upper Egypt. [illegible]ernment have displayed com[illegible]mptitude in distributing the [illegible] campaign. It was taken [illegible] course that Sir Garnet [illegible] his peerage. He has [illegible] his achievements [illegible] of the adverse [illegible] discover-[illegible]pacity. [illegible]mp

Sir Beauchamp Seymour will be regarded as a graceful recognition of the services rendered by the Navy, not only in the Egyptian business, but in many other little wars in which the military branch contrived to pocket all the honour. It must not be forgotten, however, with regard to Sir Beauchamp Seymour that up to the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley, the Admiral had the whole responsibility upon his shoulders. Although less decisive than the operations of the military chief, the duties which fell to the lot of Sir Beauchamp Seymour were not less onerous ; and the skill, tact, and resolution he has displayed since the commencement of the crisis fully entitle him to the signal honour which has been bestowed upon him. Sir John Adye will receive something substantial in the shape of the command at Gibraltar. This lucrative and important post is now held by Lord Napier of Magdala, and it is fitting that such an eminent Engineer Officer as Sir John Adye should succeed him.

THE settlement of the dispute between Turkey and Greece is satisfactory in itself, but the fact that Turkey conceded all points in order to avert the assembling of a Conference, proposed by Russia *ad hoc*, is not a little significant. The locality, which was claimed by Greece under the award of the European concert, had a strategic importance, which doubtless formed the inducement to the Porte to contest the validity of its cession under the award. When the Hellenic Government resolved to cut short discussion by seizing the position by force, both France and Russia were credited with having suggested that course. The Turks fought to dispossess the Greek troops who entered unawares upon the controverted territory, and for a moment some of the London papers believed that the whole Eastern Question would be opened up anew. With the English carrying matters with a high hand in Egypt, and the Russians augmenting their forces in the Caucasus, the Porte was unwilling to push matters to extremities with Greece, and on the 1st September it offered to surrender the disputed point of territory on condition of its being declared neutral. This proposal Greece could scarcely be expected to accept, seeing that her contention was that the territory had been ceded to her by the Convention of Berlin in 1881. And now, on the very day preceding the anticipated meeting of the Conference proposed by Russia, the Porte gives way on all points, no doubt to the great disappointment of Greece and her abettors. The Sultan appears to have escaped another complication, perhaps still more threatening, at the other end of the Empire. There has been an agitation at Mecca, which it is reasonable to suppose was not entirely unconnected with events in Egypt. But order, we are informed, has been restored, and the Grand Sherriff has been deposed and imprisoned. The necessity for deposing and locking up this great religious functionary indicates the nature of the agitation, and denotes its gravity. The Grand Sherriff was freely spoken of during late events in Egypt as destined to supersede the Sultan in the Kaliphate if Abdul Hamid should betray Islam by truckling to the infidel. The previous Sherriff had been suspected of entertaining ambitious views, but his opportune assassination prevented political troubles from arising during his lifetime. Doubtless the Commander of the Turkish garrison at Mecca has found himself on the present occasion strong enough to effect a sort of *coup d'état* and put the Sherriff in prison. His Holiness will probably commit suicide in his cell. But that will be his affair. The Turkish Government may congratulate itself on having tided over a very critical quarter of an hour. For had the movement at Mecca taken form, the consequences to the Ottoman Empire under present circumstances might easily have proved fatal.

A CAREFUL perusal of the elaborate series of documents which form the first contribution of the Punjab Government to the literature of local self-government leaves two distinct impressions on the mind. First, it would seem that the distinguishing measure of Lord Ripon's administration has had an almost complete prototype in the comparatively modern history of the Punjab. The term "local self-government" actually occurs in the provincial Administration Reports as long ago as 1849, while the thing itself has been on trial locally for a period of over thirty years, only to be allowed to run to seed eventually just about the time when its modern counterpart was struggling painfully into existence. Thus the advocate of local self-government is presented, as it were, with a prophetic simulacrum of the infant institution ; and the opponents of the present scheme may be pleased to trace the precarious course of its forerunner as it passes from a somewhat ricketty youth, through a period of official favour, to a premature old age of neglect and decay. It by no means follows that the political offspring of the present Administration will proceed in the footsteps of its cousin-german ; it is of loftier lineage, and is assured of a more brilliant career. But in many respects its experience will resemble that of its predecessor, and those who are entrusted with its development may study the various incidents in the history of the latter with very considerable advantage. And here we are reminded of the second impression to which the present Resolution is calculated to give rise. With regard to an essential principle of local self-government,—that, namely, of election—it is remarked that the result of the experiment in the Punjab was utterly disappointing. "The system of elective representation was pronounced to have been a complete failure ; partly, it is believed, from want of interest in the voters, and partly from the reluctance on the part of candidates to enter the lists in a competition." It would be premature and ill-advised to predict a similar experience for the measure which is now being matured ; but it may be remarked that the statement we have quoted refers to the Punjab as it was left by Sir Robert Egerton, and there is no reason to suppose that the "model province" has undergone any social or educational revolution during the last six months. The indifferentism alike of the voting and representative classes is one of the chief difficulties against which the Government will have to contend in the active propagation of its great scheme, and an examination of the causes which led to the collapse of the electoral system in the Punjab will throw much light on the conditions, favourable and the reverse, by which that system is most likely to be affected in an Indian province. The Lieutenant-Governor is as strong a supporter of the electoral system as he is of the Government measure generally. "It is not too much to say," he asserts, "that the whole project of local self-government depends in the main upon the introduction of the principle of election ;" and he adds that "in no other way can the power and responsibility of local undertakings be shifted from officials to the people." This is perfectly true inasmuch as it is impossible, speaking generally, for the popular mind at present to distinguish between the action of municipalities and the direct interposition of Government itself. But it is to be noted that thorough-going and enthusiastic as Sir Charles Aitchison undoubtedly is in support of the Government measure in all its essential details, he speaks with more than usual caution with reference to the possible future of the electoral system. That it is an essential part of the scheme is not to be questioned ; but it is when its practical feasibility is considered that doubts may be suggested. To the sceptical Sir Charles can only reply that he would "deprecate any too hasty assumption that election, which in one form or another is not altogether unfamiliar to native ideas, will fail." It would, of course, be as unwise to maintain that election was absolutely certain of success as to take its failure for granted, but something more positive on the affirmative side might have been expected from so staunch an advocate of local self-government. Alongside of his own diplomatic and indecisive utterance the electoral scandals in the Punjab, to which he refers, stand out with a vividness that is somewhat startling. It is certainly far from reassuring to be told that votes were formerly purchased, and that at least one other form of corruption [illegible]ered ; that in the election of zaildars many village headmen have been found manfully voting for themselves ; or that in 1862 a rebel whose property had been confiscated and who had been dismissed from public employ, was returned as chairman of a municipality. But these and scandals of a graver character will be faced without misgiving, if the fruits of the scheme are worthy of our expectations.

The Government which has two such exponents of its policy as Mr. Rivers Thompson and Sir Charles Aitchison must indeed be deemed fortunate. The latter, in the present Resolution, expounds the intentions of Government with an incisive vigour and admirable lucidity which give freshness and force to the somewhat laboured instructions with which we are familiar. "If it be said," he remarks, "that the mass of the people is indifferent to public affairs, it is replied that intelligence and public spirit are spreading, and should be utilised. The officers of Government in all departments complain of over-work ; and the true remedy is to awaken and foster a capacity for self-help among the people." Briefly and comprehensively he sketches the various advantages of the new policy, and there is no important feature in the projected scheme which he does not bring boldly into relief, and emphasise by some felicitous literary touch. Nothing could be better than his definition of the method of "control from without" as the principle of check as opposed to dictation. His phrase-picture of the "officious dislocation of existing arrangements" is likely to be remembered by the opponents of the scheme. But there is something more than mere verbal felicity in the remark that the extension of the new scheme resolves itself at a certain point into a question of *personnel*. "Men must be found who are willing and at least fairly competent to do the work of local self-government ; and the operation of the scheme must be widened or contracted, according as such men are numerous or the reverse." This statement is almost identical with what was said the other day in these columns, and when we are being constantly reminded of the peculiarly educational character of the general scheme, it cannot be repeated too frequently.

There is little that is distinctive in the scheme of local self-government now sketched for the Punjab. Rural boards are to be formed on an electoral basis wherever it can be done efficiently and safely. The boards are to be small : the members, five or more in number, to be non-official to the extent of not less than two-thirds. The relations between the rural and municipal bodies are not yet prescribed, and, indeed, the scheme is only projected in a tentative form, as a ground-work for the structure that will be subsequently reared out of the report of Commissioners, and other material of a like nature. The pivot upon which the whole machinery of local self-government turns is finance, and here the policy in the Punjab has already assumed a positive shape. As Sir Charles Aitchison says, there are two main questions for consideration—first, of what charges shall local bodies be relieved ? and, secondly, for what fresh charges shall local bodies be made responsible, either as a consequence of such relief, or out of income to be transferred from provincial to local control ? Sir Charles does not find that a general decision of the first of these questions presents any great difficulty. And as a first step he desires to relieve municipalities of the entire charge of the police—involving the transfer of an annual charge of Rs. 4,38,753—and to remit the 20 per cent. contribution at present taken from certain District Funds in lieu of certain local services performed by provincial establishment. The contribution in question is a percentage on the net local rates to cover part of the cost of the general sanitary, vaccine, trade statistics, and general Public Works establishments, and is set down in the estimates at Rs. 2,74,000. Thus, in all, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to relieve local bodies, presently or ultimately, of seven lakhs of rupees ; and, by way of counterbalancing this relief, it has only been found practicable, so far, to allot some 3½ lakhs out of the total sum available for transfer to local control. In addition to this, however, and as the result of special investigation, two-and-a-half lakhs of balancing charge is set down under education, and two-thirds of a lakh under medical, leaving nearly four lakhs to be allotted. The further assignments of liability will be made under Public Works and Provincial properties. Indeed, it is only in the Department of Public Works that any considerable balancing charges can be imposed, and there are already signs that in the Punjab, as in other provinces, some obstruction will be encountered in this quarter. General Pollard merely advances the departmental view of the case when he objects to the transfer of local works to local bodies, on the ground that such bodies are lacking in "suitable professional agency," and that in the few cases where engineers are locally entertained the relief due to "the relinquishment of responsibility for works in a small number of isolated localities would be inappreciable to the officers of the Public Works Department, and would not enable them to reduce their establishment by a single man." The object of the scheme, it is again necessary to say, is not to effect a saving ; on the contrary, it is being elaborated in the full knowledge that it will not only cost more than existing arrangements, but will, for a time at least, result in an absolute decrease of efficiency. It is difficult for the official mind to grasp this idea, but it is none the less true ; and it is equally true that the manifold advantages of the scheme, as recapitulated in the present resolution, will more than compensate the country for any immediate loss either of working power or revenue.

WE understand that the Government have issued orders with reference to the Salvation Army. It was not desired to interfere with the "Army" except for the purpose of preventing a breach of the peace. Officers are instructed to forbid music, and to prohibit processions, when they have reason to believe that such proceedings will create disturbance.

THE official notification of the new loan has been issued, and will be found in another column. Tenders must be in even hundreds of rupees not less than Rs. 500, and they will be received by the Comptroller-General up to noon on Wednesday, November 1.

### THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY *vs.* MHOW.

A GREAT number of spectators turned out yesterday evening to witness the first game of the polo tournament, which was played between Bombay and Mhow. The following were the respective teams :—

| MHOW | *vs.* | BOMBAY. |
|---|---|---|
| Capt. Neeld. | | A. Craigie. |
| Lt. Herbert. | | C. Gray. |
| Lt. Renton. | | G. K. Remington. |
| Dr. Taylor. | | N. S. Symons. |
| Umpire, J. L. Symons. | | Umpire, J. G. Russell. |

The ground was in capital order, and the play throughout was very fast. The first twenty minutes' play was fruitless so far as goals were concerned, but some capital play was witnessed on both sides. Bombay, for whom Remington and Symons played in brilliant style, had rather the best of it, keeping the ball mostly well down towards their opponent's goal, at the Money School end of the ground, and once or twice getting it past very close to the goal. The Bombay goal was never really in danger, the ball only being driven past twice at that end and, then very wide of the goal flags.

The brief cessation of play at the end of the twenty minutes was taken advantage of for a general change of ponies. When the game was resumed, the sides still played in the same directions. Very shortly after the recommencement, the Mhow team nearly scored a goal. Taylor got the ball well opposite the goal and drove it straight down with two or three good strokes, but a slight unevenness of the ground turned the ball aside, and it passed about a foot wide of the staff. Put on their mettle by this piece of good play on the part of Mhow, the Bombay men now played up in grand style. Symonds made a good run, and there seemed a chance of a goal, but it was not taken advantage of, and there was some galloping up and down towards the upper part of the ground, in the course of which two of the Mhow men cannoned together, and both ponies and riders went over. One man appeared to have rather a nasty fall ; but they were both soon on their legs again. After a little more play, during which the ball was kept well in the neighbourhood of the Mhow goal, the second twenty minutes had been got through without a goal being scored to either side.

A few minutes after the third period of play, began, however, the first goal was scored for Bombay by Gray. Sides were now changed, and Bombay played towards the Gymkhana. Mhow did all they knew to retrieve their position and bring the game level again ; but the local team was evidently too strong for them. Bombay had several tries at goal. Remington sent the ball rather close past once, and directly after it was thrown into play again Craigie brought it along once more, but rather wide. He made a good attempt to get it through by a side stroke, but did not quite succeed. Then Remington by some neat play brought the ball round nearly in front of the goal and was about to drive it through, when Neeld took it cleverly away from him. Remington was not to be denied, however, and in another minute or two he brought the ball round again. When nearing goal, he missed a stroke, and two of the Mhow team each had a try to turn it, but did not succeed, and Gray, coming along after, drove it past the goal a couple of yards out. It was now close on time, when Remington getting the ball again brought it down at a rare pace, in spite of the bad light, and drove it clean through the goal. Thus the game closed in favour of Bombay by two goals to nothing.

This evening the second game of the tournament will be played between the Central India Horse and Poona ; and to-morrow evening Bombay will play the winning team of to-day's match. Play commences each evening at 4-45 (Bombay time).

### RELIGION, WARRIORS, AND AMAZONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Warriors and Amazons under their Blood and Fire flag are so obstinately bent on degrading themselves and the religion which they satirize, I see no objection to the police helping them as to the first and saving them from the second, our much-esteemed *Guardian* notwithstanding. Indeed, the *Guardian* would hardly oppose them if their rallying words were Sword, sabre, powder, and bullet. If the police succeed in incontinently wiping them off the face of the (Bombay) earth they will do a kindness to all branches of the community. The salvation warriors have already brought the Mahomedan warriors into the open field. The Hindoo warriors will come next, and then—the deluge.

BOYTHORN.

### HINDUS AND PARSEES AS CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue you appreciate the Hindoo cricketers for their pluck, and I go with you in that ; but it is not a fact that they have beaten the Parsees, as you say. The Hindoos have played five times with the Parsee Cricket Club, and every time the result was in the latter's favour, as can be seen from the following scores :—1st match—Parsee C. C. 110 and 71 for 5 wickets, Hindoos 118 ; 2nd match—Parsee C. C. 173, Hindoos 108 and 34 for 8 wickets ; 3rd match—Parsee C. C. 90 and 59, Hindoos 39 and 30 for 6 wickets ; 4th match—Parsee Club won by an innings and 35 runs ; 5th and the last match (6th February, 1881) Parsee C. C. 152, Hindoos 83 and 3 for two wickets. Thus you will see that with the exception of a slight advantage in the first match the Hindoos were defeated in all the matches, and that, too, by the second eleven of the Parsee Cricket Club.

NOLENS VOLENS.

### THE NEW LOAN.

THE following is the notification with reference to the New Loan :—

Simla, the 26th September, 1882.

The Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published :—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow two hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notice of The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1882-83, will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of two hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 1st November, 1882. Tenders must be in even hundreds of rupees not less than Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed, "Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan, 1882." If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their branches, or from an officer in charge of some public treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by* Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than five lakhs of rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. If the allotment is not fully taken up, this deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited ; and if one or more Government Promissory Notes have been deposited, such note or notes will be appropriated by the Government and cancelled ; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Govrenment Promissory Note, as aforesaid.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna : if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas : a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

8. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Currency Office, No. 1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Wednesday, the 1st November, 1882 ; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate ; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

11. As soon as possible after the 1st November, 1882, letters of allotment will be issued to those persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, or to their agents ; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such letters of allotment are issued will be posted for general information at the head offices of the banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in the head office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any branch of these banks, or into any public treasury to treasuries in Indian which may be named in the tender.

13. Accepted tenders must be paid, in equal instalments, as follows :—

One-third on or before Wednesday, the 15th November, 1882.

One-third on or before Monday, the 11th December, 1882.

One-third on or before Thursday, the 28th December, 1882.

but the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the letter of allotment.

14. Interest upon each payment will be promptly paid in advance, at the rate of four per centum per annum, from the date of such payment to the last day of January, 1883. But, at the option of the allottee and on his paying interest from the first day of August 1882, to date of payment, interest will run from the said first day of August.

15. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their oranches, or by the officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made. These receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for promissory notes issued under this Notification.

16. Any holder of an allotment may at his option, by paying interest for the difference of time upon any amounts paid up after November 1st, 1882, receive in lieu of promissory notes in form A, either Promisspry Notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June, 1881 (i.e., The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881, forming part of The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865). In such cases the first coupon pissued will be that which falls due on 1st May 1883.

* It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may not be endorsed to the Comptroller General.

FORM A OF PROMISSORY NOTE.—(See Clause 2.)

Fort William, the 1st of February, 1843.

Promissory Note Government Rupees at four per cent.

No. of 1842-43.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Government Rs. five hundred as a Loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on half of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum of Government rupees five hundred to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government, Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government rupees five hundred from the 1st February, 1883, (Eighty-three), at the rate of four per cent. per annum by half-yearly payments, at the general treasury of Fort William, to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B. OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE.

India four per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865.

Redeemable at any time after three months' notice in the *Gazette of India*.

Certificate

Rs. 000 No.

This is to certify that the bearer of this Certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June, 1881, to Government rupees India four per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable three months after notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India* at any time.

No. Rs.

Calcutta, 1st November, 1881.

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named. are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM OF TENDER.—(See Clause 4.)

I, A.B., hereby tender for Rupees (X) of The Four Per Cent. Loan, 1882, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 26th September, 1882, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (I) Annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt* for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of† (or at the† Branch of the Bank of† or into the Public Treasury at† , as the case may be) the first instalment of one-third on or before Wednesday, 15th November, 1882, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the said Notification as follows :—

One-third on or before Monday, 11th December 1882.

One-third on or before Thursday, 28th December, 1882.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to C. D. at ‡

Note.—(1)—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and each tender must be supported by a separate deposit, and must be in even hundreds of rupees not less than 500 Rs. As a precaution against mistakes, the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount : thus:—"One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine ;" not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par," or "One per cent. discount."

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.
‡ Here insert C. D.'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A. B. does not reside in India.

NOTIFICATION BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Tenders for Loan.

In order to secure the early return of deposits made with unaccepted tenders for the new Loan, the Comptroller General notifies the following arrangements :—

1. For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number, and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose.

2. The reverse of this receipt is a form in which the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer, in exchange for the receipt.

3. Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. 1, above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post, or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post, or by the hands of a clerk.

4. The Comptroller General requests that, in order to facilitate the business of his Office, Tenderers will—

(1) use the printed forms which will be available at his office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

(2) if they make more than one tender, put each in a separate closed cover :

(3) if the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, quote their number in detail in the tender.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

The 26th September, 1882.

### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LUCK.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, in common with all successful men, has many bitter detractors. Disappointed colleagues, to whom he has been preferred, deny the pre-eminence of his professional claims. Yet his most hostile and depreciatory critics have been compelled to admit that whatever he has had to do he has done well. He has failed in nothing so far. The Red River expedition was a prosperous picnic on a grand scale ; the Ashanti campaign a triumph over great physical and natural difficulties ; his tardy advent in [illegible] land was followed by the complete re[illegible] our military prestige. An exa[illegible] causes which have cont[illegible] success in war mu[illegible] his soldierly re[illegible] possesses many [illegible] good general. [illegible] detecting cap[illegible] winning the dev[illegible] facts too well known t[illegible] also certain that he is [illegible] subordinates ; a better man than his best men. To a patient love of detail, worthy of the Duke of Wellington, and the wide experience it brings, he untes great breadth of view. He has unlimited powers of work, and knows well how to animate others with his own eager and indefatigable spirit. This was especially noticable during the time of extraordinary high pressure, when the expedition to Egypt was being got ready, and all the departments of the War Office and Horse Guards were galvanised into nearly hysterical activity. As a leader in the field he has always elicited high praise. His evenness of temper, his cool calm courage under fire, his fertility of resource when actually in contact with the enemy, have been testified to by many. Yet all these excellent, and more or less indispensable, traits are outshadowed by the great gift of having been born under a lucky star. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of good fortune in war, where a single evil chance, a word misunderstood, a miscarried letter, a swollen torrent, a mistaken road, may mar the finest combinations and overwhelm the most skilful general with irreparable disaster and ruin. Wolseley is one of the few who can say that the Fates fight generally on his side.

Sir Garnet's good luck has not deserted him in the present campaign. It was distinctly a piece of good fortune that M. de Lesseps should persist to the last in his ridiculous role of self-constituted custodian of the Suez Canal. By lulling Arabi into false security he played altogether into Wolseley's hands, and paved the way to a bloodless occupation of what we were bound, at all costs, to possess. To gain thus easily, and at the eleventh hour, the whole length of the great waterway—which, indeed, a more vigorous policy should have seized weeks and weeks before—was, undoubtedly, a stroke of the highest good luck. The same may be said of the manner in which this delicate operation was carried out. It was a happy accident that spectators and critics on the spot, *ruse* war correspondents, with trained inquisitiveness and the keenest apprehension, should have been so easily humbugged as to the real destination of the first division when re-embarked. That Sir Garnet would operate from Ismailia, if he could, was a foregone conclusion. It was predicted in this journal just a fortnight ago, when discussing the probabilities of the coming campaign. Yet the shallow pretence of a landing at Aboukir was greedily swallowed by nearly all the world. The luck which permitted Wolseley thus to transfer his base of operations and infinitely improve his strategic position has also attended the somewhat intricate job of ascending the Canal and landing at Ismailia in force. In its result, too, our first collision with the enemy was a marvellously fortunate affair. The reconnaissance on the 24th was clearly pushed too far ; it was too weak in artillery, its supports non-existent or too remote, and the position of the little force, for a time, was critical in the extreme. Happily for Wolseley, the enemy, although present in overwhelming strength, would not come on. It sufficed to show a firm front for some hours, and wait for reinforcements. But the rashness of advance had placed the troops in much jeopardy. For some time they ran the risk of decimation, or must have retired more or less demoralised before an elated foe, who would have exaggerated our retrograde movement into an absolute defeat.

It must, however, be admitted, in all fairness, that Sir Garnet Wolseley has exhibited the good management needed to make the most of good luck. He extricated himself from a dangerous situation with pluck and adroitness. The least sign of wavering would probably have drawn upon him a determined attack ; and this was reason enough, for his standing firm, without the rather far-fetched and 'high falutin' one given in his despatch. And as in this case he profited by the apathy of his enemy, so in others to come he may be expected to make the most of the chances given to him. He may have the supreme good luck of seeing Arabi collapse, as King Coffee did at Coomassie, in the most momentous part of the campaign. If this good fortune be denied, he may yet be trusted to play to the best advantage all the trump cards in his hand. He will, no doubt, face bravely and surmount pretty triumphantly all the difficulties he may encounter. These, if the war be prolonged, will be neither insignificant nor few. He may find that he cannot easily bring his foe to a general action, and unless one or more decisive battles are fought speedily, the campaign may expand into a very troublesome and tedious affair. Although at present fortune promises to favour him with a "low Nile," that uncertain river may yet rise into flood, and the threatened inundations may become a dread reality. The farther he advances into the interior the greater the strain upon his transport and supply, the arrangements for which appear to be still imperfect and incomplete. The judicious use of railway and Canal may simplify these ; but the want of baggage-animals must long militate against freedom of movement, and expose his long and hourly-increasing line of communications to be harassed by Bedouins waging a guerilla warfare and evading pursuit. Should Sir Garnet in spite of all win his way to Cairo, and re-establish the Khedive's Government upon a firm basis, he will have gone far to establish his character as a great commander. Even then captious and incredulous people may still be found to deny his claims to military fame ; but he will be able to console himself by the reflection that he has earned the gratitude of the nation, and with it some very substantial reward.—*World*.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# TELEGRAMS.

## ENTRY OF THE KHEDIVE INTO CAIRO.

### IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, *via* SUEZ, SEPT. 25, 8-20 P.M.

The Khedive made his formal entry into Cairo to-day.

The city was decorated, and the streets were lined with British troops. Large crowds assembled to witness His Highness's progress. The town will be illuminated to-night.

The cavalry will probably begin to leave in three weeks.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

*(By London and Teheran.)*

## HONOURS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, SEPT. 25, 5 A.M.

In recognition of their distinguished services in Egypt, Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour have been raised to the Peerage.

The post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar has been offered to Sir John Adye.

## THE RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

Up to date nothing decisive has been settled regarding the return of the Indian troops from Egypt, but provided no complications ensue, and Upper Egypt relapses into quiet, a portion of the troops will probably be moving homeward early next month. The fact that an armed force, according to Reuter, has been found necessary to overawe the populace of Cairo is considered to render the chances of such speedy withdrawal doubtful; but both the Home and Indian Governments will be guided in this matter by Sir Garnet Wolseley. The desire to bring a portion of the troops away as soon as possible is attributed to the determination on the part of England to show she has no intention of a permanent occupation of the country, which idea a lengthened military occupation might give rise to.

## HEALTH OF THE TROOPS IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 25.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following:—The black troops at Damietta escaped armed after having plundered the treasury and magazines.

The daily average sickness among the troops engaged in the campaign is only one per cent. In the Indian Division the average is merely nominal.

General Adye has been offered the Gibraltar command. Lord Napier remains there till December.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By London and Teheran.)*

## THE RETURN OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Two transports have sailed for Egypt for the purpose of bringing home troops.

### FORT GHEMILEH.

Fort Ghemileh has been dismantled and abandoned.

## THE GREEK FRONTIER DISPUTES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 24.

Turkey having conceded all points to Greece respecting the frontier disputes, the Conference proposed by Russia to take place here yesterday was abandoned.

### AGITATION AT MECCA.

There has been considerable agitation at Mecca, but order has now been restored. The Grand Sherriff has been deposed and imprisoned.

### OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Major-General Boisragon.

### THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 23rd.

## A VICEREGAL SHOOTING PARTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

The Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief left Simla for Dharna to-day for three days' shooting.

## THE CENTRAL INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

Lytteleton Annesley prize:—A-2 R. A., points 138½.

Match 18, the Musketry Cup, was won by the North Staffordshire Regiment with 323 points, Rs. 100; highest aggregate individual score, Drummer Savage, North Staffordshire, 62 points, Rs. 30; best native team, 9th N. I., 302 points, Rs. 50.

Match 22, Small Bore Match, Captain Ternan, 14th N. I., 46 points, Rs. 50; Mr. Puddumjee, 44, Rs. 30; Sergt. Wilmot, Rifle Brigade, 42, Rs 20.

Match 24, Private Gawthorpe, R. I. Fusiliers, 33 points; Lance Corpl. Savage, North Staffordshire, 32; Lance Corporal Richardson, Railway Vol., 32.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total week's sales of Cotton | 41,000 | bales |
| „ „ Surats | 10,000 | „ |
| „ Imports of Cotton | 27,000 | „ |
| „ Stock of Cotton | 539,000 | „ |
| „ „ Surats | 239,000 | „ |
| „ „ Cotton in London | 76,000 | „ |

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market to-day closed quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4½ |

The Manchester market has been depressed.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 per cent. French Rentes | 115¾ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 100⅛ |
| Bar Silver | 51⅞ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 99¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 83 |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 89 |

LONDON SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4½ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes | 115¾ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 100⅛ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 99¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 83 |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 89 |
| Bar Silver | 51⅞ |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, right to Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 10 p.m. | 78·1 |

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| „ 6 a.m. | 77·0 |
| „ 10 a.m. | 83·1 |
| „ 2 p.m. | 85·5 |
| „ 4 p.m. | 84·6 |

"MAJOR" TUCKER, "Lieut." (Miss) Thomson, and "Lieut" Norman, officers of the Salvation Army, were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with disorderly conduct and with disobeying the lawful commands of the Commissioner of Police. The defendants left their bungalow in Khetwady on Sunday afternoon and marched through the streets, singing and bearing aloft their banner with the strange device, "Blood and Fire." When a crowd of about 50 people surrounded and followed the religious zealots, the Deputy Commisioner and Superintendent Brewin commanded the procession in the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to disperse. The crowd quickly melted away; not so the military Christians, who flatly refused to desist from processionings, and having an inclination towards martyrdom were taken to the police-chowkey and locked up for the night. With the morning came, not cool reflection, but an order to attend the Girgaum Police Court and to answer the formidable charges brought against them. In their curious, but by no means unbecoming, costume of blue and yellow the accused arranged themselves around the dingy table of the court and watched and took part in the proceedings with the utmost cheerfulness. The "Major" is evidently well conversant with the procedure of magistrate's courts, for he examined and cross-examined in a quiet and telling manner. The case was not devoid of amusing features; and the Salvationists, by their frequent and hearty laughter, showed plainly enough that their religion is not so utterly gloomy as to forbid the indulgence of a little humour. The police had a very simple story to tell, and each officer of the force expressed his conviction that if the Salvation Army were not checked there would be riot, and probably bloodshed. The case for the defence was that there was not the slightest fear of any disturbance; that the natives viewed the proceedings of the Army with no hostility; and that under these circumstances the police were not justified in stopping and taking into custody a few people who were simply walking through the streets singing. "Major" Tucker succeeded in getting from the prosecution an admission that in the hymns sung there was nothing calculated to wound the feelings of any body of natives. A Parsee Christian missionary, who in his evidence showed a strong inclination to relapse into preaching, caused considerable amusement by some of his answers, which were prompted more by excess of zeal than by sound judgment. An occasional emphatic "aye, aye" from the "Major" followed the strongly-pronounced views upon salvation which this gentlemen introduced into his evidence. "Major" Tucker having addressed the court for the defence, and Mr. Cleveland having briefly replied, the Magistrate intimated that he would give his decision to-morrow (Wednesday).

AT the High Court, on Thursday, judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Latham in the suit Hasumbhoy Visram and others *vs.* H. Clapham and others. The first defendant is the owner of the s. s. Hutton, the second defendant is the master of the vessel, and the remaining defendants were Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. The suit arose out of a charter-party of the s. s. Hutton, dated the 20th September, 1880, and signed by Finlay, Muir and Co., as agents for masters and owners, whereby the Hutton was chartered for a certain period to one Essa Ahmed at Rs. 15,000 per month. On the 27th February, 1881, the plaintiffs paid Finlay, Muir and Co. Rs. 12,000 on account of this hire, Essa assigning to the plaintiffs the freight to be earned by the Hutton as a security for this advance. On the 11th March the plaintiff paid a further sum of Rs. 6,000, and the main question in the suit was whether this sum was appropriated at the time of payment to the hire due for the Hutton. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had specifically appropriated the sum to the hire due for the Hutton. After considering several other circumstances in connection with the suit, his Lordship passed judgment for the plaintiffs as against the defendants other than the second defendant. The amount of the decree would, on a calculation of the various items referred to in the judgment, come, roughly speaking, to about Rs. 7,500.

AT the further hearing of the Wadia Will case, before Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Inverarity continued his remarks on behalf of the caveator upon the case made for the applicant Hormarjee. He argued that the existence of a doubt regarding the will had been admitted by Mr. Spencer, one of the executors and applicants for probate; and it was trusted that when the evidence for the caveator was laid before the court, his Lordship would agree with him in thinking that the will of May, 1882, was as suspicious a document as ever came before a Probate Court. The burden of proof that the contents of the will expressed truly the intentions of the testator was cast, according to English authorities, upon the party propounding the will or the party who most benefited by it. The *de bene esse* examination of Dhunbai, the testator's daughter, taken on the 11th and 12th inst. at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's house in Church-gate-street, was read. The examination of Meherbai, Mrs. Wadia, was partly read when the court adjourned until to-day.

WE publish to-day the full text of the notification about the new loan.

WE are informed officially that offers of aid in connection with the Egyptian disturbances have been received from the Maharajahs of Orchha, Bijawar, and Puuna, the Raja of Nahun, the Rajadhiraj of Shahpura, the Nawab of Basoda, and the Jagirdar of Alipura.

A TELEGRAM was received in Calcutta on the 22nd instant from Melbourne, announcing the total loss of the steamer Ganges, bound to Calcutta, with 300 horses belonging to Mr. Warren, who was also on board.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the appointment of an Adjutant from the regular forces to the newly-formed Rajputana Volunteer Rifle Corps, and has nominated Lieutenant C. Young, of the 17th Native Infantry, to that post.

WITH reference to the degree of Bachelor of Science which the Senate of the Madras University recently resolved to institute, it was further decided by the Senate, at a meeting held on the 22nd instant, that students must pass the First Arts examination before commencing the Science course, and that the course of study shall extend over three years, the first two years being expended in study "for the first B. S. and the third year for the second B. S." A committee was appointed to decide upon the course of studies for the new degree, with a special recommendation to "give due regard to the claims of agriculture and astronomy."

WITH reference to the question of a postal currency system, which is said to have recently been approved of by the Supreme Government, the *Indian Daily News* has been informed that the postal authorities originally proposed to issue one-rupee and half-rupee notes only; but the Government of India, while sanctioning the proposed scheme, have suggested that notes of another denomination, viz., for Rs. 2-8, should also be issued. It is said that forms of notes are now being printed, and the system will come into operation probably from the beginning of January next. The Comptroller of Postal Accounts is to be the head officer for the issue of the postal currency.

THE *Englishman* has the following, which will interest military men:—"Although Colonel Sir Baker Russell proceeded to Egypt to take up the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Cavalry Division under General Drury Lowe, it will be observed that in most if not all the engagements that have taken place, he has been mentioned as commanding a Brigade of Cavalry under that officer, the duty of leading the charge always being confided to him. By this it would appear as if it were the intention of the authorities to change Sir Baker's position with a view of putting an end to the anomaly of an officer commanding a cavalry regiment holding a subordinate staff appointment, against which so much has been said and written—not so much, perhaps, on this account, but owing to the favouritism shown both in England and this country. As Brigadier-General commanding a brigade no exception could be taken, and there would be no objection to his retaining the command of his regiment, returning to it at the termination of the campaign, as he could not well be provided for with another corps as in the case of those staff officers who have been relieved of their appointments at home; at least those who have, as the Secretary of State says, have thrown them up in order to proceed to Egypt. These officers do not leave their regiment, and can easily be provided for hereafter; not so, however, with a regiment, as is Baker Russell's case. There is no doubt that if the appointment were made it would be a popular one, for Sir Baker has shown himself to be the right man in the right place, leading his brigade at the charge and in the field in every contingency."

IT has been decided to form an Army Hospital Native Corps for service with British troops in the Madras Presidency, and a draft Army Circular notifying the establishment and organization of the corps, modified on the basis of a station hospital system, has been submitted for consideration. The *Madras Mail* says hitherto the hospital servants have been locally employed and attached to their respective stations; they do not move with the corps. The proposed scheme contemplates that these servants, although ordinarily attached to station hospitals, shall be generally available for service on the field and elsewhere. In consequence of this change the men are to be enlisted, and will be amenable to trial by courts-martial. It is proposed to offer such emoluments as would induce a superior class of servants to enlist; and to provide such a staff of servants as, without being excessive in time of peace, would enable troops to be sent into the field on short notice with requisite establishments, leaving a nucleus for the training of extra servants.

THE *Indian Daily News* is afraid of too much being made of the Indian sepoys and sowars who took part in the brief campaign in Egypt: "The Indian troops have done their duty well; they have done what those who knew them expected them to do, but they have performed no specially critical and difficult operation, and in the name of commonsense we protest against the absurd attempts of the sentimentalists to spoil the *morale* of Indian soldiers by trying to make them believe England could not do without them, and that they are equal to any troops in the world. In fact, as far as India is concerned, the campaign has so far been a military disappointment. It has not done anything to show the value of the Snider against such a weapon as the Remington rifle, and from the mere fact that the Egyptian troops were badly trained native troops, and from the breaking up of the Indian regiments, it has not advanced the solution of the question of the capability of Indian soldiers to meet very ordinary European troops, or even such troops as Valentine Baker commanded in the Turkish war, or as fought the Russians upon the Lom and at Plevna; that is to say, the operations in Egypt have done nothing to advance the solution of the questions which the soldiers and statesmen of India are mostly interested in. All that has been proved is that the Indian Army is composed of good material; but then, that is a fact which did not need any proof."

FROM the statement of Irrigation and Rainfall on Canals in the Dekkan and Guzerat from the year 1881-82, it appears that, of an irrigable area of 2,90,668 acres, the total area actually irrigated during the year was 29,749 acres, viz, for the *Fusl Kharif* 16,360 acres and for the *Fusl Rabi* 13,389 acres. The largest areas irrigated both for the *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons were by the Hathmati Canal in the Ahmedabad collectorate. the Dighai Canal in the Ahmednagar collectorate, the Mutha Canals in the Poona collectorate and the Krishna Canal in the Satara collectorate. Comparing the year's operations with that of 1880-81, there was a decrease of 4,698 acres in the area irrigated. The total rainfall of 1881-82 was 17·46 (average of 25 stations) against 19·59 as registered in the preceding year.

THE Major-General Boisragon, whose death is announced by Reuter, is, we suppose, Theodore W. R. Boisragon, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bengal Staff Corps, who became Major-General just a year ago. He served in the Saharunpore and Mozuffernuggur districts during the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58; commanded the troops engaged at Sedhowli, Nookur, and Gungah, and also the infantry detachment at the battle of Hurdwar (mentioned in despatches, medal); and was appointed by Lord Strathnairn to the command of the 30th Bengal N. I. on 2nd September, 1866, in consideration of useful and gallant services in the field.

*Truth* has reason to believe that there is no foundation for the statement that Sir Henry Brand intends to resign the Speakership before the close of the year. He will occupy the chair for at least one more session.

AMONG the many names mentioned of distinguished officers likely to be selected as Cetewayo's master and Resident in Zululand, the *World* hears that of Henry Brackenbury. "It will be a grim piece of chaff if he is offered the appointment. The authorities know well that he is anxious to get to Africa; but it is to the north-eastern, not the southern, part of the continent.

MR. CAMERON continues to earn fresh laurels for himself as a special correspondent. It seems the *Standard's* account of the cavalry charge at Kassassin was from his pen, and he had an adventurous ride to get off his telegram early from Ismailia. A home paper writes of "Cameron's ride":—

Mr. Cameron, who has long been on the staff of the *Standard*, which paper he represented in India and the Transvaal, is now in Egypt, adding fresh laurels to his reputation. His report of the fight at Kassassin on the 28th was one of the finest things he has done, and rivalling the exploits of such men as McGahan and Forbes. . . . Having witnessed the charge of the Household Cavalry and its successful results he knew that the worst was over, and that it was now his business to get the good news home. He had been in the saddle the whole of a trying tropical day, it was now night, and twenty-four miles of trackless desert interposed between him and Ismailia, the point from which he could best telegraph to England. Nothing daunted by these tremendous difficulties, he set forth to ride back to the Canal alone. The long journey must have sorely tried his strength; nevertheless, at the end of it he penned one of the most masterly and graphic despatches ever produced by a war correspondent. It is impossible to withhold from Mr. Cameron unbounded admiration for his extremely gallant performance. Had he been less daring, and more careful of himself, the British public must have remained without full details of the fight for another twenty-four hours.

A HIGH jump of six feet two inches is not such an everyday performance, says "Atlas," that one should pass it by unnoticed when it is made. At the Irish Athletic Championship meeting P. Davin cleared this wonderful height, which is within three-quarters of an inch of the record of his own making. Mr. J. Brooks, the old Oxonian, it may be remembered, cleared six feet two and a half inches; but no other athlete has ever got within hail even of six feet in a fair leap. To most of us, although we may not be so bad as Leech's stout gentleman, who found himself unequal to jumping over a walking-stick laid upon the ground, such leaping almost approaches the superhuman. Five feet will probably be more than the average acrobat can accomplish with all his life-long training.

CAPTAIN CHARLES BROOKSBY, of the 17th North Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, who was staying at Margate, on Aug. 29 proceeded to the Clifton Baths. Shortly after entering the building the attendants were alarmed at hearing the report of firearms, and on reaching the bath-room discovered the body of the unfortunate officer lying on the floor with a five-chambered revolver in his hand, one chamber of which had been discharged. The bullet had entered the temple, and had passed through the head. Death must have been instantaneous. Captain Brooksby formerly held an appointment in the War Office, and was in affluent circumstances.

ACCORDING to *Truth* the Turkish Government have paid in advance for their order of 200 Nordenfeldt machine guns and a large supply of ammunition, and the cargo is to be delivered at once. The guns are all "passed" by the Enfield Government Inspectors—a strange arrangement, surely, at the present juncture. The English Admiralty have ordered 250,000 rounds of steel bullets for the Nordenfeldt guns, which are to be delivered with the utmost despatch.

## PROSECUTION OF THE SALVATION ARMY LEADERS.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday morning "Major" Tucker, "Lieut." Norman, and "Lieut." (Miss) Thomson appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to answer a charge of disobedience of the lawful commands of the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Cleveland, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, and "Major" Tucker conducted the defence. The court was crowded with Europeans and natives.

Mr. Cleveland, in opening the case, said he very much regretted the position in which he was there, and the circumstances under which he was obliged to prosecute a lady and two gentlemen. The charges which were brought against them resolved themselves into disobedience of lawful orders, disorderly conduct in the public streets, and refusing to disperse after being commanded to do so by an officer empowered to order them. He thought he was justified in saying that the police had taken the precautions only after very grave and mature consideration; and they had no wish whatever to interrupt the ladies and gentlemen in their proceedings, had it not been their bounden duty to do so in order to preserve public peace. The object for which the procession was formed was, no doubt, a worthy one, as doubtless all thinking persons would admit; but if the Salvation Army were in India, as he understood they were, to reclaim especially drunkards, they would find that circumstances out here differed very much from those in England, where he could imagine such proceedings were very successful and did a vast amount of good. No doubt there were a great number of drunkards seen every day in the streets of every town, and it was a good thing to reclaim them. But in Bombay, and generally in India, he himself had not observed drunkenness about the streets. It must be remembered that in England the Army had the sympathies of nearly all the people there, because nearly all of them were of the same creed as themselves. But if an invading army, say of Mahomedans, were to go over to England, with a view to preach and spread their religion, they would be very differently received from what the Christian Salvationists had been. But with reference to what had taken place in Bombay, the Police Commissioner was under the impression that he had good reason to believe that if the Salvationists were allowed to parade the streets with banners containing warlike devices, it would end in a riot, and probably bloodshed. He therefore conceived his duty to be to put a stop to their processions. Mr. Cleveland referred to the circumstances under which the case had arisen, and which are given in the evidence below. He then called attention to section 77 of Act 13 of 1866, which was to the effect that the Commissioner of Police, from time to time, as circumstances might require, might, subject to the orders of the local Government, make rules for the conduct of all public assemblies, fixing the time, and prescribing the roads through which they should pass. Such a provision was made with a view to prevent obstruction and preserve order in he public roads. The Commissioner might, when he thought proper, also give licenses for music in the public streets on the occasion of native festivals or ceremonies; and any person infringing his order was liable to a fine or imprisonment. Under section 22 a fine, or imprisonment, might be inflicted for disorderly and indecent behaviour in a public place, and Mr. Cleveland contended that the conduct of the Salvationists on Sunday came under that section. Section 151 of Act 45 of 1860 stated that whoever knowingly joined and continued in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a breach of the peace, after they had been lawfully ordered to disperse, and refused to do so, were liable to fine or imprisonment. He would prove that there was an assembly of 40 or 50 persons on the occasion in question. The Deputy Police Commissioner warned them to disperse, and all dispersed except the defendants, who were taken into custody. Mr. Cleveland then referred to section 188 of the I. P., Code which stated that anyone knowingly disobeying an order made by a public servant in the interests of public peace, was liable to fine or imprisonment or both. The motives of these ladies and gentlemen were, no doubt, very good, but that did not form part of the consideration in such a case. The defendants had brought themselves into the police court with the view of having the question at issue decided once for all. It would probably be said that the police had shown too much zeal in stopping the procession of the Salvation Army, when Hindoos and Mussulmans were allowed to go about the streets in processions. But there was a great difference between the two. No Hindoo procession with instruments, making a a noise in the streets, was allowed, except with the special permission of the Commissioner, and the permission was only granted when no disturbance or breach of the peace was apprehended. The police, whether right or not, apprehended that the processions of the Salvation Army would lead to a very serious disturbance. Since the Army had arrived the Mussulmans had aroused themselves, and unless something was done there would be a battle. The Mussulmans now came to preach in places where they never preached before. The police were in a difficult position. They did not wish to interfere, if possible. But they could not help themselves, and if a disturbance occurred they would be asked why they allowed the thing to arrive at such a state. The defendants had been locked up, but that was entirely their own fault; they could have been set at liberty by signing a bond. But no, they wished to have the pleasure of coming before the public as martyrs, and their wish had been gratified.

The Magistrate then read the complaint against the defendants. It was to the effect that on the 24th Sept. they did knowingly join and continue in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly had been lawfully commanded to disperse; also that on the aforesaid date, knowing an order had been lawfully promulgated by a public servant directing them to abstain from a certain act, disobeyed it, and thereby caused or tended to cause a riot or fray; also that on the date mentioned they behaved in a disorderly manner in a public place.

"Major" Tucker.—We admit part, and deny part, of the charges. We did not believe the order to be lawfully promulgated.

Superintendent Harry Brewin said.—I know the three accused. Yesterday I was in receipt of a letter from "Major" Tucker. I, in company with the Deputy Commissioner called on "Major" Tucker, at the head-quarters of the Salvation Army in Khetwady 10th lane. I there saw "Major" Tucker, "Capt." Bullard, and the Rev. Mr. Gladwyn. I introduced the Deputy Commissioner to "Major" Tucker, and told him the Deputy Commissioner had come to reply to his note in person. The Deputy Commissioner then told "Major" Tucker that under instructions from the Commissioner of Police he had called to tell him that the request contained in his note could not be granted. "Major" Tucker replied that he was sorry that the authorities refused to grant him leave for the Salvation Army to parade the streets in procession carrying their banner. "Major" Tucker said that that refusal would involve his acting against the orders given him. The Deputy Commissioner then warned "Major" Tucker of the consequences that would ensue to all who took part in the procession if they insisted on going out. "Major" Tucker replied that he was prepared to abide the consequences of his acts. Mr. Smith and I then left and came to the court-house. Here Mr. Smith received a letter of instructions from the Commissioner of Police. In consequence of that letter Mr. Smith and I went back to the head-quarters of the Salvation Army, where we again saw "Major" Tucker and the members of the Army previously named. Mr. Smith, Deputy Commissioner, read to "Major" Tucker the letter he had received from the Commissioner of Police. That letter forbade the procession parading through the streets. "Major" Tucker, on the letter being read, declined as before to obey the order. In reply to a question "Major" Tucker said he intended marching out at five o'clock. Mr. Smith and I then left arranging to meet at Girgaum at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour we met at this court, and in obedience to instructions received from Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones, Mr. Fido, and I proceeded to the head-quarters of the Salvation Army. There Mr. Jones and I remained about the premises. At five o'clock "Major" Tucker and "Lieutenants" Norman and Thomson stepped out of the compound of the bungalow in Khetwady 10th lane. They were then dressed as they now are, with the exception that "Major" Tucker and "Lieutenant" Norman wore puggrees. Major Tucker had in his hand this banner (produced) unfurled, bearing on it as a device, in Hindustani, the words "Blood and Fire."

"Major" Tucker.—That is the blood of Jesus Christ, which cleanseth from all sin; and the fire of the Holy Ghost. It is a translation of our ordinary motto. It is scriptural, and is taken from the Bible.

Witness, continuing, said.—"Major" Tucker stood in the centre, and "Lieutenants" Norman and Thomson on either side of him.

"Major" Tucker.—Yes, to protect the flag from the roughs. (Laughter.)

Witness.—They then commenced singing a Hindustani hymn.

Mr. Cleveland.—Can you give a translation?—I don't mean a poetical one. (Laughter.)

Witness.—It was this—"Our army will be ready on that day, on that day, on that day."

"Major" Tucker.—That is, on the judgment day; it is a translation of an English hymn: "The Army will be ready when He comes."

Witness.—Then they sang the third line—"Sinners, what will you do on that day?" And then they marched. They walked into Khetwady Back-road, singing. As we turned the corner—

Mr. Cleveland—Did you form part of the procession? (Laughter.)

Witness—I was riding behind and saw the Rev. Mr. Gladwyn, who was attired in a costume somewhat similar; and with him was Mrs. Gladwyn, who wore a ribbon with "Muktifauz" (Salvation Army) on it. I observed no one else. Mr. and Mrs. Gladwyn were 30 or 40 yards behind "Major" Tucker. I was between the parties. They walked into Falkland-road, singing at intervals. They changed the hymn. They just stopped in Falkland-road to make way for a Gunpatti procession coming out of one of the lanes. By that time about 40 or 50 people were round and about "Major" Tucker and his party. The natives surrounded them. Mr. and Mrs. Gladwyn still kept 30 or 40 yards behind. The other procession simply passed across Falkland road, and entered a bye-lane immediately opposite the lane which they had come out of. The Salvation Army were then about 50 yards from the junction of the bye-roads, in the direction of which they walked. On their arriving at the junction of the five roads, the Deputy Commissioner came up and requested those who were singing to desist from doing so. "Major" Tucker and "Lieutenants" Norman and Thomson were singing. "Major" Tucker replied that he could not comply with the request, and continued walking and singing. The Deputy Commissioner placed himself in front of "Major" Tucker, and addressing him and the 50 or 60 people assembled, told them to disperse. I believe he made use of these words—"I command you to disperse in the name of the Queen-Empress." I, addressing the crowd, repeated his order in Hindustani. The accused did not obey that order. "Major" Tucker said he was sorry he could not obey the order. They were then arrested by Messrs. Jones, Holmes, and Fido. Mr. Jones arrested "Lieut." Miss Thomson, Mr. Holmes arrested "Lieut." Norman, and Mr. Fido arrested "Major" Tucker. The rest of the assembly began to move as if to obey the order, and the Rev. Mr. Gladwyn and his wife, whom I then noticed in the crowd, began to move away. The crowd was then dispersed. The three accused were brought to this police station, and here they were told of the charge on which they had been taken into custody. They were also told that if they would sign a personal recognizance bond they would be admitted to bail. This, however, all three refused to do. The Gunpatti procession that I have spoken of had the sanction of the Commissioner to pass through the streets playing music. My instructions are to arrest all persons forming in procession and playing music without the permission of the Commissioner of Police, whether they be Salvationists or people of other creeds. An application has to be made to the Commissioner, and he frequently refuses permission, to Hindus as well as Mahomedans, in cases in which he thinks it is desirable to do so. At other times he grants permission with certain restrictions. In case of a Gunpatti procession I do not think, from my experience, that there is any danger to the public peace from its going through the streets. From what I have observed I know that there is a feeling amongst the Mahomedans which is anything but friendly to the Salvationists, as evidenced by the counter demonstrations which have been made by the Mahomedans since the day after the Salvationists first paraded the streets. On the day that the Salvationists first proceeded through the streets a Mahomedan moulvi, who had dressed himself in the skin of some wild animal, got into a shigram with some five or six of his co-religionists, and they attempted to follow in the wake of the Salvationists, singing at the top of their voices and, like the Salvationists, distributing tracts. The Salvationists on that occasion were distributing copies of the *War Cry*.

"Major" Tucker.—I can supply your Worship with copies. (Copies handed in.) This paper has a circulation of three lakhs.

Witness.—This moulvi had just started following the Salvationists near the Mombadevi tank, and I insisted on his going down the Marwari bazaar, whilst the others went on to the Kalbadevi-road. On Thursday, whilst "Major" Tucker and his companions were addressing a crowd on the Maidan, two Mahomedan moulvis placed themselves at a distance of about 30 yards from where "Major" Tucker was standing and preaching. They spoke in a very loud voice. I thought it advisable to make them move from the position they had taken up, and experienced some difficulty in doing so. Some of the crowd who had gathered round the moulvis taunted me with siding with the "Christi logue." They wanted to know why the Christians should not be moved on. I explained that the Christians had first taken up the position, and it was therefore right the Mahomedans should give way, and that if they had come first the Christians would have had to move away; and they replied, "You say that, but you don't mean it. We will see to-morrow, and we will come before the Christians." They then moved some distance away. I have been nearly eleven years in the force, and I speak the native language fairly well. I am in the habit of conversing with Hindus and Mussulmans. From my experience of Bombay, and from what some Mahomedans have told me, I do believe that if the Salvationists parade through any of the Mahomedan quarters of this city there will be a breach of the public peace. I yesterday acted under the orders of the Commissioner.

Mr. Cleveland—What was your opinion about it?

Witness.—My opinion was that if the Salvationists had passed up any of the Mahomedan places a breach of the peace was likely to ensue.

Cross-examined by "Major" Tucker.—Did Mr. and Mrs. Gladwyn take any part in the procession, except as spectators, and that from a distance?

Witness.—They took no part in it; they simply followed it, and did not mingle with the crowd. I think the Gunpatti procession consisted of from 100 to 150 persons, with about three or four carts. The Gunpatti procession had a number of flags, and music. Their procession was about two minutes crossing the road.

"Major" Tucker.—Had it entirely crossed when we passed?

Witness.—That procession had; but it was closely followed by another which crowded the street for about 50 or 60 yards. There were other processions following.

"Major" Tucker.—You say that without the permission of the Commissioner no persons are allowed to go in procession and play music without a license? Would your orders enable you to arrest persons without music?

Witness.—It would entirely depend on circumstances. Had I received positive orders from the Commissioner to stop a particular procession parading the streets without music, I should have done so. No license, as far as I am aware, is necessary from the Commissioner of Police for persons going through the streets singing.

"Major" Tucker.—Can you tell me whether during the time you have been in Bombay you have noticed that it has been customary with the Mahomedans to create disturbances and to interrupt ordinary preachers in Bombay?

Witness.—Yes, I remember the American missionaries complaining to me that they had been stoned by some persons whilst they were engaged in preaching. I am not aware that there is any rule preventing preachers taking up a stand near the place where another religion is being preached. It is incumbent on the police, however, to see that people of different religions do not come into conflict and get too near each other.

The Magistrate.—There is no particular rule; but the police, as guardians of the peace, have to exercise their judgment about it.

"Major" Tucker.—I was informed that there was a particular rule made by the Government of Bombay ordering that preachers of different faiths should not be allowed to preach within a certain distance of each other.

The Magistrate.—I am not aware of such an order. I remember a case in which a moulvi was ordered not to preach opposite the Christian Mission at the Money School, and was told to go further away. He petitioned the Government about it, and he also petitioned me, and I told him to go to the Commissioner of Police.

Witness in reply to further questions put by "Major" Tucker said.—I remember your telling me that you were prepared to give up your place to the Mussulmans if they wanted the ground you occupied. In fact, you were compelled by necessity to give it up, as after you had preached there the Mahomedans went and occupied it before you came.

"Major" Tucker.—You say that you believe if the Salvation Army passed through the Mahomedan quarters of the city there would be a breach of the peace. Can you tell me if we have before now paraded through any of those quarters?

Witness.—You have, I know, paraded through one street which is almost wholly inhabited by Mahomedans. I mean Bapoo Khote-street. I do not remember a single instance in which a show of violence has been made towards you, but I attribute that circumstance to the extraordinary police precautions which have been taken.

"Major" Tucker.—We have been six days in the town; do you remember my telling you recently that during our stay here we had not received a single abusive epithet?

Witness.—I remember your telling me that neither you nor your colleagues had heard a single word of abuse directed towards you. I certainly should apprehend a breach of the peace if any other Christian assemblage or procession passed through the Mahomedan streets making such a demonstration as that made by the Salvationists. In speaking of demonstrations I refer particularly to the "war chariots."

"Major" Tucker.—Do you mind explaining to the Magistrate what those war chariots were like? (Laughter.)

Witness.—They were carts, I believe, drawn by two lusty bullocks. I also refer to the singing and the costumes you get yourselves up in. I only know of your using the war chariots once. I have seen no attempt at disturbance in respect of the Salvationsts, but there was an attempt at a counter-demonstration by the Mahomedans.

"Major" Tucker.—Was there any particular song which you can point out as liable to rouse the antipathies of the Mahomedans and Hindus, and wound their religious feelings?

Witness.—No. I confess that, as far as I am able to judge, the sentiments contained in the hymns you sing are not likely to wound the religious feelings of any particular community. I remember hearing some Mahomedans on the Esplanade calling the Salvationists, *sala logue.*

"Major" Tucker.—You do not think that our dress gives the natives an idea that we are in some way sent by Government in order to get round them?

Witness.—I think it is pretty well known that you have nothing in common with the Government.

The Magistrate.—It ought to be known by this time at all events.

"Major" Tucker.—In fact, the impression was that the wearing of these dresses induced a feeling of contempt rather than otherwise; not a feeling of dread, but contempt, in the minds of the natives. It was not a feeling likely to lead them to attack us, but to despise us. I think the remark of your Worship that we have nothing to do with Government should be recorded, because we have heard it reported from some sources that we are associated with Government.

The Magistrate.—I now see the object with which "Major" Tucker asked me to take down on the notes what I said a little while ago, during the cross-examination of Mr. Brewin, that the public of Bombay must be aware by this time of the fact that the Government does not countenance the Salvation Army movement. If I was misunderstood by "Major" Tucker, I wish to make it clear that what I meant to say was that these prosecutions ought to show that Government are not interested in this matter one way or another. In this country the Government has a most delicate and difficult duty to perform. It has to watch the interest of all races and creeds fairly, and to see that no breach of the peace occurs. When the Salvation Army has been in this country for some time, it will find out that in religious matters the people here will act more on their own feelings and passions rather than on any view, real or supposed, of the Government.

In reply to Mr. Cleveland, witness said.—Every procession of the Salvationists has been attended by the police; the members, as far as I am aware, have never gone out unless accompanied by the police. In my opinion that circumstance has a great deal to do with there being no breach of the peace.

John Godfrey Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, said.—Yesterday evening at half-past five I was at the junction near the Null-bazaar. I saw a crowd of 40 or 50 persons headed by "Major" Tucker, Miss Thomson, and Mr. Norman. "Major" Tucker had an unfurled flag in his hand. They were singing. I told "Major" Tucker to take down his flag and desist from singing. He said, "I am sorry we cannot do so." They went on singing, and I stopped the procession and told them to disperse. I spoke in English, and Mr. Brewin in Hindustani. I was dressed in uniform. I saw Mr. Brewin before that day. I have been 15 years in the Bombay police. I speak Hindustani. We have Mahomedans as policemen and detectives. The Khan Saheb is head of the detective police, and from what he has said to me I believe there would be a breach of the peace if the Salvationists and Mahomedans came into collision. My own observation fully accords with that, and in my opinion in the interests of public peace these processions should be stopped; they might lead to bloodshed, as such matters are ciaders that might flame at any moment. I remember the Khan Saheb bringing Shaik Hoosein to the office. He asked that as the Christians were permitted to go about the streets, he might also be allowed to do the same. I told him that there was no likelihood of their doing so. As I had seen him preaching near the Salvationists on the first night, I warned him not to go so near them. I have been to the Crawford market on two occasions since the Salvationists have been there, and I noticed Mahomedan moulvis whom I had never before seen there. I keep a watch on all their movements for the sake of the public peace, and for their own sake, and even for their own lives. It entails a good deal of extra work on the police. The Commissioner of Police gave me peremptory orders about the processions.

Cross-examined by "Major" Tucker.—Can you say from what you have seen of the Salvation Army whether we would retaliate if attacked?

Witness.—I cannot say; in a riot everything depends on circumstances.

"Major" Tucker.—Do you think, for instance, Lieutenant Miss Thomson would be likely to create a disturbance or retaliate if attacked? (Laughter.)

Witness.—You have asked my opinion, and I may say that I have no bad opinion of the Salvation Army.

"Major" Tucker.—Thank you, Mr. Smith. You say that the Mahomedans preached in the vicinity of the Salvation Army. Do you know if they preached actually against the Salvation Army?

Witness.—I cannot say; I was not close enough to hear. The Mahomedans, no doubt, try to get converts, the same as other missionary bodies. I cannot say I have heard any personal expression of ill-feeling against the Salvation Army or individual members of that body. I have not observed any show of violence on the part of the natives. They would not use abuse in my presence, knowing who I am. I do think there is something peculiar about the proceedings of the Salvationists which is likely to attract the hostility of the natives. I refer to their parading the streets, singing hymns, and carrying banners.

In reply to Mr. Cleveland witness said the Salvationists had been always strongly attended by the the police, even when they knew nothing about it. But for this he believed violence would have been shown.

"Major" Tucker.—From your knowledge of the natives are you not of opinion that when they see the Government is opposed to a particular movement, such as this, they will themselves take the eue from Government and oppose the movement?

Witness.—The Mahomedans would have their own way very much, irrespective of what the Government did.

Mr. Cleveland.—The Government have not moved in the matter. I am not instructed by Government.

H. Holmes, police constable, said.—I was present when the accused were arrested. I saw Mr. Smith there, and heard him request them to desist from singing, and order the crowd to disperse. The accused would not obey and were taken into custody.

Cross-examined by "Major" Tucker.—I have followed your processions three times, but I have not noticed any disposition on the part of the natives to attack or oppose you; on the contrary, they seemed inclined to be mirthful.

"Major" Tucker.—Do you think they had any notion of our being dangerous characters?

Witness.—I do not think so; not even in Mahomedan quarters. I have never known you sing or say anything calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of the people, except inasmuch as you addressed them as "sinners," asking them what would become of them on a particular day, presumably the day of resurrection. I have not noticed any antipathy towards you on the part of the natives. There was no sign of any disturbance at the time you were arrested.

To Mr. Cleveland.—My knowledge leads me to the conclusion that there is a doubt in the native mind whether the Salvationists are a theatrical company or a party of missionaries proposing to expound a new religion. If the Mussulmans came to know generally that they were a religious body, I think a riot would unquestionably occur.

The case for the prosecution was then closed.

Rev. Manockjee Hormusjee Mody, who appeared as a witness for the defence, said.—I have resided in Bombay all my life. I have been a Christian nine years, and have been a preacher from the beginning.

Q.—What has been your experience during that time of the attitude of the Mahomedans towards you?

A.—Entirely against Christianity and its preachers. I worked with the Salvation Army in England, and I have seen something of their work in Bombay. I do not consider that the Mahomedans have assumed any particular attitude towards the Salvation Army any further than towards any other body of Christians. I have no cause to suppose that there is any more danger of riot and bloodshed in regard to the Salvation Army than there has been in my own case. There is no more dread of you than there is of other missionaries. I have observed the strict police surveillance over the Salvationists, and I believe it has influenced the attitude of the natives towards them. I would be glad if there was not a single sepoy there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland.—I preach in the streets of Bombay, but I have never had a procession with banner. After I have preached crowds follow me. Had I had a banner I would have carried it with all my heart.

Mr. Cleveland.—It is not very difficult to get a flag.

Witness.—I am a poor man, and banners cost money. That is one reason for my not carrying a flag.

Mr. Cleveland.—Would you have had such a device on it?

Witness.—Yes; the word "Blood" is used in a spiritual sense, the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ that cleanses from all sin. Missionaries may suffer persecution anywhere, even in England; and I have been beaten when about my work. I don't think that if I carried such a flag among the Mahomedans it would lead to special disturbance; it might lead to some disturbance. People might come to me and give me a slap or beat me once or twice; but they do that in England, and Hindus and Parsees do it as well as Mahomedans, who ought to help missionaries, as they believe Jesus is a prophet.

Mr. Cleveland.—What other object would be gained?

Witness.—A large crowd would gather to hear the blessed Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ and be saved by the message.

Mr. Cleveland.—The Mahomedans seem to have a particular objection to being converted, do they not?

Witness.—I don't know, Sir, but when the Devil—

Mr. Cleveland.—Answer the question, please. Is this attitude against Christianity peculiar ... attitude of Mahomedans?

Witness.—I have mentioned ... The Parsees ... omedans because it is so not just beyond where I have commenced preaching ... have succeeded in taking ... have been engaged ... the police have known that away the crowd ... been preaching against Government. ... Mahomedans ... against Christianity, and as Public Prosecutor ... ment and ... (Mr. Cleveland) would know that too.

Mr. Cleveland.—You say the Mahomedans have a peculiar objection to Christianity?

Witness.—The Mahomedans are so much in the power of devils, and are so deep in sin, that, whenever the Christian Gospel is given to them, they show their bad blood.

Mr. Cleveland.—Then it is dangerous to go amongst them.

Witness.—Not a bit; we don't want the police. The Mussulmans are bad to us because we teach Christianity.

Mr. Cleveland.—Then they would assault the Salvationists?

Witness.—I don't say that. If they did it must be borne. Mr. Cleveland said the Salvation Army was organised for the conversion of drunkards, but that is not right; they come to convert souls, and they come to those having devils in their hearts—

The Magistrate.—We don't want preaching here; just answer the questions, please. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cleveland.—If the Salvationists went to preach among the Mahomedans you say they would most probably be beaten.

Witness.—Yes, but not specially because they were the Salvation Army. They might be assaulted as former heralds of the Cross have been assaulted. I have been assaulted, and by Parsees too. They assaulted me and stoned me and took blood out of my nose. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Cleveland.—Were you not compelled to go to the police for protection?

Witness.—Never, Sir. Over and over again I told Mr. Vincent I did not want a single sepoy, but he would send them and have his own way.

Mr. Cleveland.—Perhaps he was right, as otherwise you might have been injured severely.

Witness.—I would have enjoyed it for the sake of the Lord Jesus Christ. I don't go because I consider they will not assault me. I go to do my duty, let the result be what it may. Witness, after the question had been repeated many times, said that after he was stoned the police came to stop rows when he preached, more than to protect him.

Mr. Cleveland.—Were you stoned more than once?

Witness.—Dozens of times. No police sepoy on Rs. 10 a month can protect me from hundreds of Mahomedans. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cleveland.—Would they look with more favour on the Salvationists than on you?

Witness.—They know themselves; I can't say.

To "Major" Tucker.—The particular stoning to which I have referred took place about eight years ago. On another occasion I was assaulted by Parsee police at Boree-bunder. Two stones were thrown at me when I was in the "war chariot," but fortunately my eye was saved. I do not think there is anything about the flag likely to excite the dread of the natives. I think rows are more likely to arise from the action of the police than from that of the natives. (Laughter.) A great many natives would be very glad to carry the flag if they were paid an anna for doing so. (Laughter.)

"Major" Tucker.—What is the usual subject of Mahomedan preaching?

Witness.—They never preach about Mahomedanism, but against the missionaries and the Government. The majority of them don't like the British Government; that is at the bottom of it. They show great opposition to Zoroastrianism especially.

"Major" Tucker.—Do they say anything likely to wound the religious feelings of others?

Witness.—That is a very deep question.

"Major" Tucker.—I won't press it.

The Magistrate.—You say the Mahomedans preach about the Government?

Witness.—Yes, they preach sedition. They abuse the Government; it is a common thing.

The Magistrate.—Did they preach sedition because you preached Christianity?

Witness.—They did so because I was preaching in favour of Christianity.

The Magistrate.—Do you not think it would be a wise thing if you were to cease to preach Christianity when it has that result?

Witness.—The only thing the people of India require is Christianity. The police are useless; everything else is useless; your Worship will have to take another situation yourself. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate.—The proceedings must be conducted with decorum.

Witness.—As long as the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is preached in the way—

The Magistrate.—We don't want preaching here.

After some further questions had been put to Mr. Smith and Mr. Brewin.

"Captain" W. J. Gladwyn said.—I have been a missionary in Bombay about 2¾ years; 10½ years in India. I have been a street preacher. I have noticed no special opposition to the Salvation Army; in fact, I have noticed the contrary. I have seen nothing to lead me to suppose the natives were likely to attack the Salvation Army. I have heard no special epithets of abuse used against them. I remember Friday evening's meeting on the Esplanade. There was unusual interest shown on the part of the crowd. I followed the procession yesterday at a distance of some 50 or 80 paces. I did not form one of the crowd hanging on to the procession. As far as I have seen, there is a great deal of curiosity as to the costume. They are taken to be Moguls by some. When asked what it means I tell them at once that as God came into the world in the flesh and showed his love to us, so these people come in the native dress to show their friendship for the natives. Mr. Gladwyn was examined at some length, and the case for the defence then closed.

"Major" Tucker, in his speech for the defence, said that the police authorities would admit that the members of the Salvation Army had tried to work, so far as they could, in harmony with them. He had at the same time his orders from head-quarters. He was only the servant of those who were over him in London, and he was obliged to carry out the orders which they gave him. Neither he nor any other member of the Salvation Army had any wish to oppose the police. He did not think that any of them looked such dreadful or terrible members of society—(a laugh)—as to break the laws of the land wilfully. On the contrary, he had constantly kept the police carefully informed of all his movements; he had done nothing by stealth, and had never attempted to slip out while the police were not looking for them. Nay, when they were going to do anything in disobedience to the police officers, they told them so, and expressed their willingness to abide by the consequences. They peacefully went on their processions up till Friday, when Mr. Brewin came to him and told him that he had got a peremptory order from the Police Commissioner to forbid processions in the open air except at the Esplanade. He (Mr. Tucker) asked Mr. Brewin for a written copy of the Commissioner's order; but Mr. Brewin informed him that the Commissioner declined to give any copy of that order. He asked the police whether they had heard him use a syllable calculated to wound the feelings of any body. God forbid that he should! The Salvationists had not done that in the past. They had worked amongst all classes of the people, and though they were sometimes rather roughly used by ill-disposed persons, they had always worked harmoniously. They went right amongst the people, and always succeeded in conquering them by their love. Referring to the evidence, Mr. Tucker said that Mr. Brewin admitted that at the time of their arrest there was not one but two Gunputti processions which obstructed the traffic for the time being. One of these processions carried fourteen flags, some of which were far more, dreadful than his. The Deputy Commissioner of Police said in his evidence that the procession of the Salvationists was orderly, but that he dreaded a collision. Now, the idea of a collision was two or more people striking one another; and he assured the court that nothing was further from their minds than retaliation in any shape. Their religion was that, if they were beaten, or even killed, they should endure all their sufferings without a murmur. There were, as a matter of fact, officers in the Salvation Army who were maimed for life and they had not even taken the evildoers before the law courts. For his own part, he had a great affection for natives. He was born in India, and while here had got on very well with them. The first charge brought against them was that they did yesterday "join and continue in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace." Was it an assembly of five or more persons? His Honour would see that they were only three; and the two others, Mr. and Mrs. Gladwyn, were away at a distance of some forty or fifty paces, purposely keeping away from the three members of the Army. Mr. and Mrs. Gladwyn did not constitute members of the assembly, nor did the crowd of lookers-on, who were drawn to the spot rather by the formidable police escort, than by the sight of three poor Europeans, one of whom was a lady. But supposing that the court ruled that the spectators were members of the assembly, it was an important point to consider whether the evidence was such that it was likely that their procession would have "caused a disturbance of the public peace." Here, they could not look into a dim future, but go upon some solid basis of facts; and so judging the question could it be supposed for a moment that their processions produced a reasonable fear that they were likely to cause a breach of the peace? Supposing for a moment that there were a few ill-advised people who were disposed to disturb their processions, could that be a just ground for preventing the Army from exercising their lawful right? A magistrate might as well prevent a jeweller from displaying his jewels in his window, because that was an immense temptation to house-breakers. A case similar to the one under trial had arisen in Calcutta, where Dr. Thoburn was prevented at first from having Christian processions, and the upshot of the whole matter was that he was ultimately allowed to form them. The Commissioner's order, so far as they were concerned, was absolute and hopeless. He had expostulated in vain; and now the grand question to be decided was whether Christians should be forbidden the common right which is exercised by Hindus and Mahomedans.

Mr. Cleveland said that the evidence which had been brought forward showed beyond doubt that the police had acted in the matter with perfect justice. Many of the remarks made by "Major" Tucker would apply if the charge were that he had been a member of an unlawful assembly. The assembly need not be unlawful, and they might have no bad object in meeting. Still the police had power to disperse them. The evidence showed beyond ... all doubt that "Major" Tucker would not disperse ... and he and his colleagues therefore brought themselves within section 151 of the I. P. Code. After they refused to disperse they became an unlawful assembly. He (Mr. Cleveland) granted that they were very harmless, zealous, and well-intentioned; but he nevertheless thought they would do very great harm ... not in what in the streets. The danger really lay ... they might be they might actually say, but what ... reported to have said.

The Magistrate said it appeared ... to him that the case was not likely to end in the ... police court. He believed from what had fallen from "Major" Tucker on a previous occasion that he made this a test case, and might go before a higher tribunal: and therefore it would be necessary for him (the Magistrate) to give his reasons in writing for any decision he arrived at in the case. His Worship said he would allow the defendants out on their own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 100 each, and on their giving an undertaking to the court that they would not repeat their processions in the meantime. The case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

"Major" Tucker said before leaving that he and his colleagues were grateful to his Worship for the patient hearing which he had given to the case.

THE Bombayites have a farce to witness under the name of the "Muktifauj." It is not fair to speak ill of those who work conscientiously for the propagation of their belief. We respect the feelings which prompt these Salvationists, but we regret that the form of farce and tomfoolery which they have given to their proceedings makes the whole thing simply ridiculous. The military phrases they have adopted give their proceedings an appearance of fanatical rows and savage disturbances, instead of the solemnity attendant on holy religion. In adopting the native costume, and in roaming about the streets in their "war chariots," they pull down the great work of religion to the level of low tamasha and farce. We are afraid that a very little indiscretion will turn all the hurrays and the hisses into serious affrays. We cannot help saying that all this lowers the Christian religion, the honoured clergy, and the English administration in the eyes of the natives. We believe that it is the duty of Government to stop this.—*Rast Goftar.*

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Band, 4th K. O. Regt., Esplanade, evening.
Polo Tournament, C. I. Horse *vs.* Poona, General Parade Ground. 4-45 p.m.
Entertainment Bombay Church Institute, Old High Court, 9 p.m. (Madras time.)

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Burmah (s), from Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ramieh (s), Merton Hall (s), and Booldana (s), for Calcutta; Anerley (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sunda entered the dock on the 23rd, and the s. s. Zambesi yesterday: the s. s. Gwalior and the s. s. Ancona left on Saturday, and the s. s. Hispania yesterday.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE.—A number of alterations of trains will take effect upon the G. I. P. Railway on and after Sunday, the 1st Oct. Particulars will be found among our advertisements.

MUSIC AT THE POLO TOURNAMENT.—By kind permission of the Colonel and officers of the Marine Battalion, the band of that regiment will perform this evening at the polo match opposite the Gymkhana.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The band of the 2nd Battalion the King's Own Regiment will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

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| Overture | Prometheus | Beethoven. |
| Selection | Praise of Tears | Schubert. |
| Valse | My Queen | Coote. |
| Grand Selection | Lucrezia Borgia | Donizetti. |
| Valse | La Bella Italia | Strauss. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SOLICITOR FINED.—Mr. Spiksey, solicitor, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, with having on Sunday morning assaulted and resisted Police Inspector Ralph in the execution of his duty near the Crawford Market. The defendant having admitted the truth of the complaint was fined Rs. 50. Mr. Skipsey also pleaded guilty to the charge of using the tramway lines in such a manner as to obstruct the tramway traffic, and was fined Rs. 5 by the same magistrate. It appears that on Sunday morning Mr. Skipsey's carriage happened to come between a tramcar and another vehicle, and when asked to move out of the way by a police officer he made use of his whip. Mr. Skipsey was thereupon placed under arrest, and was not let out till late in the day.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY—Rama Raghoo was yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Ralph, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. Inspector Ralph said that while he was conveying Mr. Skipsey to the Dhobie Talao police station in Mr. Skipsey's conveyance, defendant got on the back seat and tried to rescue Mr. Skipsey. Defendant was drunk, and Inspector Briscoe was obliged to take him into custody. He was convicted, and fined Rs. 10.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this company was held yesterday, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding. Being pressed for room to-day, we hold over a report of the proceedings.

THEFT.—Narayen Ragoonath, living on the first floor of a house situated in Narayen Dooroo-street, reported to the police on Sunday the theft of a wooden box containing gold ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 206.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Saul Diago, a native Christian servant in the employ of Mr. Saul Moses, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver watch, valued at Rs. 20, the property of his master. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—William Anderson, a seaman of the steamship Henley, reported to the police on Sunday last the loss of a silver open-faced lever watch by Worley and Sherrington, of Sunderland. The watch is believed to have been stolen from complainant's box on board.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society, for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 23rd instant:—Horses—lame 2, sores on body 2, sore pasterns 2; bullocks—lame 11, sore neck 35, tumours on neck 4, emaciated 7; total number of cases 63.

EMBEZZLING SHIP'S STORES.—Antone Fernandes, an articled seaman of the P. and O. steamship Sunda, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of embezzling two bottles of flavouring essences, the property of the P. and O. S. N. Company. He was sentenced to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner was further convicted, upon a second charge, of having in his possession two other bottles of essences, for the possession of which he could not account. He was further fined Rs. 15.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Morgue, on the body of Nasir, aged forty-five years. Deceased was a native of Kashgar, and had come to Bombay about two months ago, with the intention of proceeding to Mecca. He had been suffering from dropsy for some time, and resided at a house in the Bhendy Bazaar-road. On the day previous, while coming down a stair-case, his foot slipped, and he fell down the stairs, and died shortly after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN.—We regret to notice the death of Sir David Wedderburn, Baronet, elder brother of Mr. W. Wedderburn, C. S. Sir David was a thorough Liberal in politics and sincere friend of our country. His silence in Parliament during the late debates on the subject of the Egyptian war expenses was noteworthy, but it now appears to have been due to sickness. Mr. Wedderburn, who has endeared himself to the people of this country by his kindness and earnest interest in their welfare, has the sympathy of the entire native community.—*Subodha Patrika.*

## HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM).

### JUDGMENT IN A SHIPPING CASE.

HASSUMBHOY VISRAM AND OTHERS *vs.* H. CLAPHAM AND OTHERS.

JUDGMENT was delivered in this case, which had arisen under a charter-party dispute, on Thursday last.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that in this suit the plaintiffs were the firm of Visram Ebrahim and Co., the first defendant was the owner, and the second defendant the master, of the s. s. Hutton, and the remaining defendants were the members of the firm of Finlay, Muir and Co. The suit sprang out of a charter-party of the Hutton, dated the 20th September, 1880, and signed by Finlay, Muir and Co. as agents for masters and owners, whereby the Hutton was chartered to one Essa Ahmed for a term of not less than three or more than four months, at Rs. 15,000 per month payable fortnightly in advance, commencing at a future date, which turned out to be either the 19th or the 20th October, 1880. The time was extended to between the 10th and 20th of March, 1881, and it was afterwards further extended to the 30th of that month; and by an endorsement on the charter-party, dated 18th October, 1880, the hire was made payable monthly in advance, instead of fortnightly. Under this charter-party, matters appeared to have gone on smoothly until the 5th month of its duration, when Essa Ahmed, who was engaged in sundry other transactions with Finlay, Muir and Co., and who had since filed his schedule in the Insolvent Court, ran short of money, and failed to pay the Rs. 18,000 hire for that month when due. On the 27th February, 1881, the plaintiffs paid Finlay, Muir and Co. Rs. 12,000 on account of this hire, and obtained a receipt for the same. On the same day Essa assigned to the plaintiffs the freight to be earned by the Hutton as a security for this advance, of which assignment he gave notice to Finlay, Muir and Co., by his letter of the 28th February. It had been intended that Essa should himself have paid the balance of Rs. 6,000 to Finlay, Muir and Co., and on the 1st of March he by his letter to that firm bound himself to pay them in connection with the amounts due to them for freight or hire of the Hutton and another steamer, called the ... Gordon, and other small items not specified, Rs. 6,000 on or before the 7th March, and Rs. 3,000 before the completion of the loading of the Hutton in Calcutta, from which port she was to return to Bombay with cargo. However, Essa did not keep his promise, and was consequently pressed by Finlay, ... company with the plaintiff, Fazulbhoy Visram, ... March Essa ... came to Finlay, Muir and Co.'s office, and the plaintiff there, by cheque of his firm, paid a sum of Rs. 6,000, which Essa, by his letter of that day, secured in the same manner as the Rs. 12,000. Whether ... this sum of Rs. 6,000 was or was not appropriated at the time of payment to the hire due ... Hutton is the main question in the suit. A dispute on the subject between Finlay, Muir and Co., and the plaintiffs commenced on the day of payment. On 31st March Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, as plaintiffs' solicitors, tendered Finlay, Muir and Co. the sum of Rs. 7,200 for the hire of the Hutton up to that day by their letter, and required the steamer to be consigned to the plaintiffs. On the same day Finlay, Muir and Co., by their letter, refused the tender as insufficient, and refused to allow the plaintiffs to take over the cargo and collect the freight unless the sum of Rs. 24,000 was deposited with them; and they ultimately returned the Rs. 7,200, as Payne and Gilbert had requested them to do, unless they would give a receipt in full. The Hutton arrived in Bombay on the 2nd April, and her cargo was discharged and the freight collected by Finlay, Muir and Co., ... placed her in the dock. The unloading ... finished on the 5th April. Finlay, Muir ... afterwards rendered an account of the recei... disbursements in connection with the Hutt... to their written statement, showing a ... Rs. 33-4-6 due by them; they claimed to ... the freight Rs. 6,000 as the unpaid ba... for the fifth month of the charter-p... sundry items specified in the debit ... count, some of which were adm... puted by the plaintiffs. The po... the suit might be summarized ... the suit be maintained again... the defendants? 2. From wh... under the charter-party begi... Rs. 6,000 paid on March 11t... the hire of the Hutton ... entitled to recover Rs. 4... them through Finlay, ... to allow them to disch... the freight? 5. W... credit for any, and ... side of the accou... the said sum ... first defendant... not questio... authority ... behalf, an... party to... master... autho... chart... con... ch... r...

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in claiming to deduct from the freight received in Bombay sundry sums, which were paid either by him or by Finlay, Muir and Co. for him; and, so far, he was a proper party to the suit. The position of the defendants Finlay, Muir and Co. was more complicated. His Lordship did not think that they were liable as principals on the charter-party under section 230 of the Contract Act by reason of their signature as "agents for master and owners," as they appeared on the face of the charter-party to sign merely as agents. But although Finlay, Muir and Co. were not liable as principals on the charter-party, they were liable under section 235 of the Contract Act for having untruly represented themselves to be the authorized agents of the master to enter on his behalf into the contract therein contained. His Lordship did not think that any difference was made in this liability by the fact that the owner was also liable. As to the date on which the hire under the charter-party began to run, his Lordship thought that there could be no doubt but that it was 19th October, 1880. The charterer accepted the vessel, and began to load it on that day, and probably on the previous evening. The ship was not clear of inward cargo until the 19th, and under the charter-party he might have waited until after twenty-four hours' notice of her being so clear. But as he accepted the vessel and began to load her, his Lordship thought that he must pay as from the commencement of such use. The question of the appropriation of the Rs. 6,000 was the most important point in the case. Plaintiff said that they specifically appropriated this sum at the time of payment to the hire then due for the Hutton. Defendant said that no such specific appropriation was made, and that in default thereof they appropriated the sum to the hire due for the Clan Gordon. Either claim was warranted, if the allegations made in support of it were established, that of the plaintiff under section 59 and that of the defendants under section 60 of the Contract Act, which followed the English law. At the time of payment it was clearly the plaintiffs' interest to appropriate the Rs. 6,000 to the hire of the Hutton, as they were not concerned in Essa's other transactions with Finlay, Muir and Co., and were interested in freeing the Hutton from liability. It was equally the defendant's interest to appropriate the sum to the hire of the Clan Gordon, which was unsecured, whereas that of the Hutton would be covered by the freight on her incoming cargo. The plaintiffs relied on a letter, dated the 11th March, from Essa to Finlay, Muir and Co., and that letter, if received by Finlay, Muir and Co. before the payment of the Rs. 6,000, was a clear appropriation of the money to the hire of the Hutton. Looking at the probabilities of the case, the strong motives which the plaintiffs had to get the letter delivered to Finlay, Muir and Co. before they paid the Rs. 6,000, and the direct evidence of Essa that it was so delivered (though he was not a witness in whose uncorroborated testimony his Lordship placed much reliance); and considering that on the other side defendants could only allege absence of recollection of receipt of the letter, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the letter was delivered to Finlay, Muir and Co. before the Rs. 6,000 were paid, and constituted a valid appropriation of the money when paid. His Lordship added that the plaintiffs' case as to the appropriation of the Rs. 6,000 did not rest on the letter alone. He was disposed to accept the plaintiff Fazulbhoy's account of the interview at Finlay, Muir and Co.'s, to the extent, at least, of his having stated that the Rs. 6,000 were paid for the hire of the Hutton. Again, his Lordship thought that having regard to the evidence of Mr. Wilson, of Finlay, Muir and Co., that "it probably occurred to him that plaintiffs were under the impression that they were paying for the Hutton," to the fact that plaintiffs had paid Rs. 12,000 expressly for the Hutton before, to Finlay, Muir and Co.'s knowledge that the freight of the Hutton had been assigned to the plaintiffs, and to the reference to the Hutton in Finlay, Muir's letter of the 10th March, the case was within section 59 of the Contract Act, as one in which the circumstances implied that the Rs. 6,000 was to be appropriated to the overdue hire of the Hutton. And, lastly, even if the appropriation by Finlay, Muir and Co. to "account of outstanding freight" contained in their receipt could be maintained, his Lordship thought that the result would be the same. The balance of the Hutton's hire for the fifth month was an item in that account prior to the sum due for the hire of the Clan Gordon, and under section 61 of the Contract Act the Rs. 6,000 would have to be applied to such prior item. It was clear law that a creditor could not, without the payer's assent, alter an appropriation which he had once communicated to the payer. As to the damages of Rs. 400 claimed by the plaintiffs, as the amount of commission lost to them by Finlay, Muir and Co's refusal to allow them to collect the freight of the Hutton in Bombay, he could not but disapprove of Finlay, Muir's reluctance to state plainly the amount which they claimed as due for the Hutton, and the preposterous charge of Rs. 24,000 which they ultimately made. Their conduct was such that, his Lordship said, he doubted if the insufficiency of the tender of Rs. 7,200 would have prevented his giving the plaintiffs these damages if he were convinced that they had sustained them. But his Lordship was not so convinced. His Lordship then considered the question whether the defendants [illegible] to credit for any, and which, of the [illegible] side of the account annexed to [illegible] statement. The [illegible] admitted by the [illegible] between [illegible] defendants mig[illegible] whatever the own[illegible] set off against Essa, if [illegible]. The first item of Rs. 6,000 [illegible] disposed of, and must be disallowed. [illegible] other items *seriatim*, his Lordship thought that the defendants must be allowed credit for Rs. 11,400, freight from 19th March to 6th April, 1881; and some other items aggregating about Rs. 1,860. Essa was liable for the amounts paid in respect of short delivery of cargo; and his Lordship allowed the defendants three items aggregating Rs. 332. His Lordship was compelled to disallow some other charges, in the absence of legal proof, though not without regret, as he had little doubt but that they were really due. His Lordship passed judgment for the plaintiffs, with interest and costs as against the defendants other than the second defendant; the second defendant to bear his own costs. The amount of the decree would, on a calculation of the various items referred to in the judgment, come, roughly speaking, to about Rs. 7,500.

SEPTEMBER 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST).

S. G. SIGG-SULZER *vs.* NURSEE NATHA.

IN this suit the plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 1,456 and odd, together with interest and costs, being the balance due to him by the defendant, who is alleged to have received certain advances of money in respect of some consignments made by him through the plaintiff's firm, Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen, with Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Hove, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant.

Mr. Kirkpatrick opened the case by reading the plaint and written statement. The plaint stated that on or about the 30th August, 1880, the defendant consigned eleven bales of cotton and fifteen-and-a-half bales of wool through the plaintiff's firm in Bombay to their agents, Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co. in London, for sale, and thereupon received from the plaintiff an advance of Rs. 1,645-8-2 against the consignment. On the 5th October, 1880, the defendant further consigned eleven bags of wool and nineteen bags of gunny, and in like manner received an advance of Rs. 887-0-4. On or about the 10th January, 1881, the defendant consigned [tw]enty-three more bales of wool and fourteen bales [of gu]nny-bags, and received an advance of Rs. 1,197. These goods were duly sold, and the sale proceeds, after deducting all charges, amounted to £137-15-6, equivalent at the rate of the exchange of the day to sum of Rs. 1,620-11. The plaintiff stated that there was now due to his firm from the defendant, after making up the accounts, Rs. 1,4[illegible] being the balance due for principal and [illegible] to 26th April last.

The defendant in his written [illegible] that he had made the consign[illegible] in the plaint, or that he had [illegible] [agre]ement denied on the consignments. The [illegible] [accou]nts as mentioned that the bales of cotton, [illegible] [re]ceived the advances been duly sold; and [illegible] [de]fendant did not admit had been tendered [illegible] and gunny-bags had mitted that the sui[illegible] that no account sales After issues ha[illegible] him. The defendant sub- was proceede[illegible] should be dismissd, with costs. [illegible] been raised as usual, evidence [illegible] with.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 21st Sept.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE CONTINGENT.

Read Government resolution No. 5594, dated 13th September, conveying to the Trustees and to Captain Russell the thanks of Government for the facilities afforded by the Prince's Dock for the embarkation of the Egyptian expedition, the assistance given in fitting up the ships, and for the assistance rendered by the officers of the Trust during the embarkation. Resolution.—The resolution should be circulated for perusal by the Trustees, and also communicated to the Resident Engineer, Port Officer, and Dock Superintendent.

A DANGEROUS WRECK IN THE HARBOUR.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 1st September, reporting that a piece of wreck has been [illegible]overed projecting above the bottom of the [illegible] off the entrance to Prince's Dock [illegible], and requesting that the Resident En[gineer] [illegible] be required to examine the wreck and [illegible] as to how it may best be removed. [illegible] by the Resident Engineer, dated 12th [illegible] forwarding a plan showing the position [illegible]. He states that the portion protrud[ing] [illegible] about 130 ft. by 30ft in length and [illegible] from 4 to 7 ft. above the level of [illegible] as the wreck is very strongly [illegible] will require to be removed by [illegible] of removal, he states, will pro[illegible] Read minutes of members [illegible] Resolution.—An expenditure [illegible] ned against the Port Fund. [illegible] hand as soon as practicable.

[D]EBENTURES.

[illegible] Resolution No. 400, dated [illegible] at the Government of [illegible] any further action in [illegible] for a Government [illegible] of the Trust. Reso[lution] [illegible] in order to admit [illegible] [Acc]ountant-General [illegible] [m]ent borrowed [illegible] [advan]ced money to [illegible] [Pr]ince's Dock. [illegible] [th]e Gene[illegible] [re]quiring [illegible] [ste]amers [illegible] [c]argo, [illegible] es. [illegible] h

minable at any time by either side by three months, notice being given. The other conditions to be the same as in the agreement with the Anchor Line, but with the provision that should there at any time be serious difficulty in making the berth selected available, the Trustees may set apart another instead of it.

ACTING ALLOWANCE RULES.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 7th September, pointing out that a recent order of Government deprives holders of acting appointments of acting allowances during the first month of the permanent holders' absence on privilege leave, and inquiring whether the Trustees would not like to obtain Government sanction to dispense with the order. Read minutes of members of Establishment Committee. Resolution.—Government should be asked to sanction the Trustees *not* adopting the change in the acting allowance rules herein referred to, as recommended by the Establishment Committee.

CHANGE OF MAIL DAY.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved that owing to the change of mail-day future meetings of Trustees be held on Tuesdays at the usual hour.

The following were amongst the papers laid laid on the table:—

Statement showing the amount collected by the Traffic Manager on account of Municipal toll on carts at Mahim and Sion, from 31st July to 3rd September, Rs. 1,702.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | Week ending 19th Sept., 1882. | Week ending 19th Sept., 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour ... | 22 | 17 |
| " " out of " ... | 12 | 11 |
| " transported ... | 15 | 6 |
| " attended to ... | 2 | 3 |

VESSELS USING THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | Week ending 18th Sept., 1882. | Week ending 18th Sept., 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered ... | 7 | 8 |
| " left ... | 6 | 6 |
| " remaining in dock ... | 6 | 10 |

## BENGAL.

A NATIVE ARTIST.—Babu Pryalal Mitra, whose pictures of Lord and Lady Lytton we noticed some time ago, has just executed a most excellent likeness of the Maharaja of Bardwan in water colours. The finish and colouring of the picture are good, and the attitude of the Maharaja easy and natural.—*Englishman.*

KHAKI UNIFORM.—We recently noted that an English firm was able to land in India and sell Khaki cloth cheaper than the price asked for the country made cloth. We now learn that the latter is yarn dyed, lasting fairly well; though not by any means what might be called a first-class cloth, still it takes five or six washings before the colour begins to fade. The English imported material may be cheaper, but its colour fades much sooner. What is wanted is a fast colour that will not wash out, and this, it seems to us, may not be impossible to attain. A good well dyed cloth that will keep its colour till it is worn out is what the army stands much in need of. It might be worth the while of practical chemists to give this matter attention.—*Englishman.*

THE COLLISION ON THE HOOGHLY.—Both the Newada and the Savoir Faire returned to Port yesterday (Sept. 22.) The former vessel has been cut down to within a foot of the water's edge, and will go into dock immediately. The Savoir Faire has sustained but trifling damage, her bow spirit being injured, and a few other spars smashed. We understand that Mr. Thomas, the Master of the Tug, has been suspended, pending an enquiry which will shortly be held into the circumstances attending the collision between the two vessels. Intelligence reached town yesterday that the steamer British King, while going down the river, grounded off Atchipur in the morning, and is still stuck fast. She is expected to get off in a day or two when the high tides make.—*Englishman.*

A NICE APPOINTMENT.—Now that the post of Chief Storekeeper of the East Indian Railway has been separated from that of Chief Paymaster, the Board of Directors of the Company at home is said to have proposed to appoint in England, and send out to this country, an officer to be designated the "Controller of Stores," on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. He is to be a mechanical engineer, and independent of the agent. There are at present store depôts under each District Engineer, besides those under the Locomotive and the Carriage Superintendents, and a general one at Howrah under the Chief Storekeeper. All these stores are to be concentrated, and a general depôt is to be established either at Howrah or at the Kanoo junction, and placed under the direct control and management of the Controller.—*Indian Daily News.*

## MADRAS.

THE SALEM RIOTS.—In addition to Inspector Simpson of the Reserve Police, appointed for special duty at Salem, the Commissioner of Police has selected three active and efficient men from among the sergeants, who will receive an allowance of Rs. 30 during their employment in Salem; they will leave Madras on the 1st proximo, accompanied by fifty picked constables.—*Madras Mail.*

ACTING PRINCIPAL DOVETON COLLEGE.—Mr. B. H. Chester, M.A., Professor of Biology in the Doveton College, has been appointed Acting Principal of the Institution. Mr. Chester was educated at the [illegible]ton, and after completing his studies was appointed Head Master of the Davidson Street Schools, which flourished under his management during the [illegible] and-a-half years he held office. He took his [B]A. degree in January, 1881, and was immediately appointed Professor of Biology, and Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Doveton College. He is one of the two Eurasian M. A.'s of this presidency.—*Madras Mail.*

TRIAL OF THE SALEM POLICE FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY.—At Salem on Sept. 22, before Mr. J... Moore, magistrate, some twenty odd of the rank and file of the Salem police, including a few non-commissioned officers, were charged with not doing their duty by firing on the mob on the occasion of the attack on the Mahomedan mosque. One case against six constables will be heard on Wednesday at 8 a.m., under Section 44 of the Police Act, and another case on Thursday at 8 a.m., against fifteen constables will be heard under Section 46 of the Police Act. The entire batch had their bail renewed in the sum of Rs. 100 each to appear on the above dates, and were then discharged. Mr. Cadwallader Waddy, Barrister-at-Law, appeared on behalf of the police constables.—*Madras Mail.*

## NOTICES.


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| " do. | (Fancy coloured) ... | ... " | 9 15 " |
| " do. | (Simla) ... ... | ... " | 10 8 " |
| " do. | (Grey and Drab) ... | ... " | 9 8 " |
| Black Silk do. | ... ... ... | ... " | 17 15 " |
| Ribbed Worsted Stockings | ... ... ... | ... " | 2 8 per pair. |


Merino and India Gauze Under Vests in great variety. Compare our qualities and prices with other establishments, and you will see that the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR is the CHEAPEST HOUSE in India for all classes of goods.
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS.
THE NEW REGULATION SWORD BELT
SAB RETACHE SLINGS AND THIGH STRAP
COMPLETE, Rs. 40.
REGULATION BROWN LEATHER BOOTS FOR RIDING, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per pair.
ELCHO BOOTS FOR RIDING OR WALKING.
IN BLACK OR BROWN LEATHER.
Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per pair.
NEWMARKET BOOTS WITH CLOTH TOPS.
CALF OR PATENT LEATHER FEET.
Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per pair.
ETC., ETC., ETC.
We have lately received a large supply of splendidly dressed leather from which we are manufacturing the above.
DUNNETT AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOOKS. PICTURES. ARTISTS' MATERIALS. TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES. 'XMAS CARDS.
STATIONERY. INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS. BINOCULARS. ALBUMS. LEATHER GOODS.
SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.
THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.


## BANKS.


COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL ........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ........£800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, " SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND, " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.
INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.
All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual Auction sale at their rooms as follows:—
A consignment of superior wine consisting of 30 boxes of hock, few boxes of port, sherry madeira, vermouth, champagne, cherry brandy, &c.
A lot of silk umbrellas,
1 case copper foils.
On account of Messrs. H. F. Soares and Co.—
1 case 219 bottles of sulphate of cinchonidine, 1 oz. each.
3 Cases 90 pieces 26 inches bordered Angola Drill, each about 40 yards.
2 Casks Painting brushes different sizes.
On account of Abdul Husain Mula Essubbhoy—
20 casks containing 250 doz. pickaxes.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 26th September, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey & colored piece goods, twist, &c.
An invoice of fresh oilstores, consisting of pickle, sauce, vinegar, preserved beef and mutton, potatoes, compressed vegetables, &c.
About 276 gallons Porter in cask.
1 case boot elastic.
3 " shawls.
5 " Turkey red prints.
10 bales grey shirtings.
On account of the first purchaser Goculdass Morarjee—H. R.—1 case colored handkerchieves.
On account of Sha Shamjee Gellah—
N R—10,745—96-97—2 cases prints.
N R—10,747— 99—1 case prints.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, SPRING STEEL, &c., &c.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd October, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Nesbit-road, Byculla.
A large quantity of old scrap iron, wrought and cast, waggon and carriage iron work, spring, steel plates, &c., &c.
The above are now on view.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 26th September, 1882.


SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.
Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.


## NOTICES.


YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.


NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HIRDA COLLECTION of the Southern Division Forests, for the season 1882-83, which is estimated at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IN BELGAUM:— | | |
| Khanapur Taluka | ........ | 3,300 |
| Belgaum Taluka | ........ | 1,200 |
| Total | ........ | 4,500 khandis of 560 lbs. each. |
| IN KANARA:— | | |
| N. D. of Kanara | ........ | 2,240 |
| C. D. of Kanara | ........ | 160 |
| S. D. of Kanara | ........ | 1,500 |
| Total | ........ | 3,900 khandies of 560 lbs. each. |

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bunders, will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.
4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1882.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.
Conservator's office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, Sept. 6, 1882.


PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.


## INSURANCES.


SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
*Not granted by any other Company whatever:*—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.
LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for ........ Rs. 34,86,275.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.


| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premium ... | Rs. a. p. 21 5 4 | Rs. a. p. 24 8 8 | Rs. a. p. 28 10 0 | Rs. a. p. 33 14 8 |


*Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.*
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.
"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.


## INSURANCES.


ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ........ £300,690
" 1881 ........ £283,324
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1866 ........ £1,254,277 3 1 | 1876 ........ £3,492,950 1 4
1871 ........ £2,196,972 15 8 | 1881 ........ £4,673,299 5 1
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.


FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ........ | " 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........ | " 8,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........ | " 8,000,000 |
| LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ........ | " 5,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL ........ | " 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | " 3,750,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........ | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........ | " 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ........ | " 3,000,000 |


For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 34, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £282,679 ON 31ST DEC. 1881.
THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz:—
TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.
The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.
Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.
The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Trust Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.
TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.
The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon, is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.
The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.
The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.
CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.
The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberland Place, London.
LONDON DIRECTORS.
Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Park.
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P. Runwell Hall, Chelmsford.
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfield Gardens South Kensington.
ACTUARY & AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.
W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., Late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.
MANAGING-SECRETARY AND ACTUARY IN LONDON.
A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.
MANAGER FOR INDIA.
A. B. Antram, Esq., 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.
DIRECTORS IN INDIA.
J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs. Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.
BANKERS.—The Agra Bank, Limited.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.
MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., M. R. C. S., Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers, Fort.
By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.
No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, the system of Positive Notes effectually putting a stop to all such losses.
Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine.
The Surrender Value of Policies allowed is forty per cent. of the premiums paid, or one-half of the deposits with the Trustee, payable at option, after two years premiums have been received.
Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies are Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.
Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, Monthly and for a Limited Number of Years.
The best Security to Assignees.
Medical Examinations specially arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
No Restriction on Travel.
Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies.
Policies in favor of Wife free from demands of Creditors.
Assurances are effected in various
FORMS, VIZ:
1. Under the usual life class.
2. Under the Endowment Scale, which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
3. On Joint lives.
4. For short terms of 1 to 10 years.
The Premium rates of the Company are as low as is consistent with the stability of the Life funds, and, when it is borne in mind that they are only payable for a stated term of years without prejudice to the payment at death of the amounts assured, are as low as or lower than the premia of other Societies. The Company does not accept Indian Lives at tentative rates, but at rates sanctioned by European Actuaries.
PROGRESS OF THE HOME AND INDIAN FUNDS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.
On 31st December, 1872 .. £55,373
On 31st December, 1881 .. £255,724
TOTAL INDIAN BUSINESS IN 9½ YEARS.
Proposal received to Assure ... Rs. 1,51,08,000
Policies issued Assuring .. Rs. 1,05,92,400
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary Information may be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay. Agents.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ........ | Rs. 48 | Per Annum ........ | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly ........ | " 25 | Half-yearly ........ | " 31 |
| Quarterly ........ | " 13 | Quarterly ........ | " 16 |
| Monthly ........ | " 5 | Monthly ........ | " 6 |

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|---|---|---|---|
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| Quarterly ........ | " 16 | Quarterly ........ | " 20 |
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SINGLE COPY ........ As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ........ 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ........ 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ........ 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ........ Rs. 5 0
Second do. ........ " 2 8
Third do. ........ " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions " 0 2½ As.
A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ........ Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ........ " 0-8.
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 14, Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy ........ As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.